

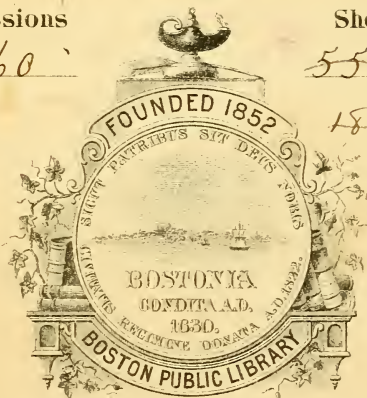
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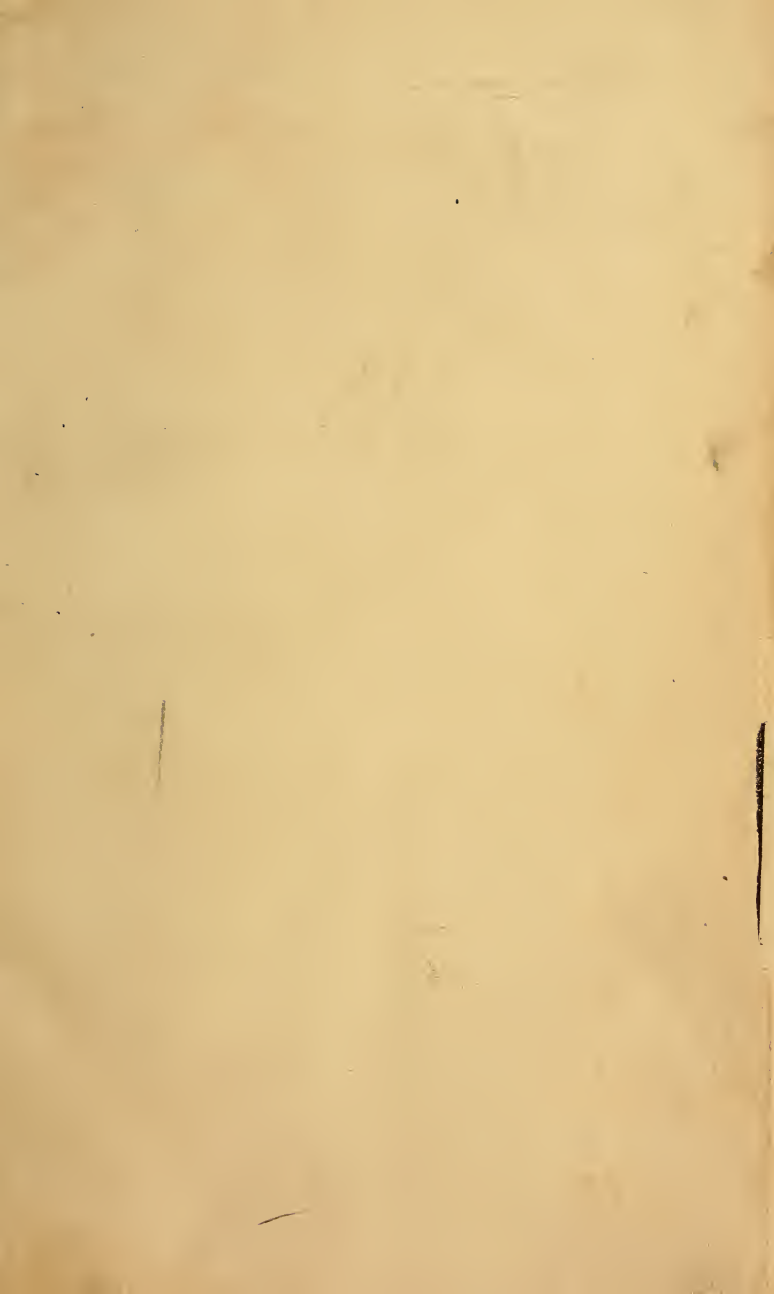
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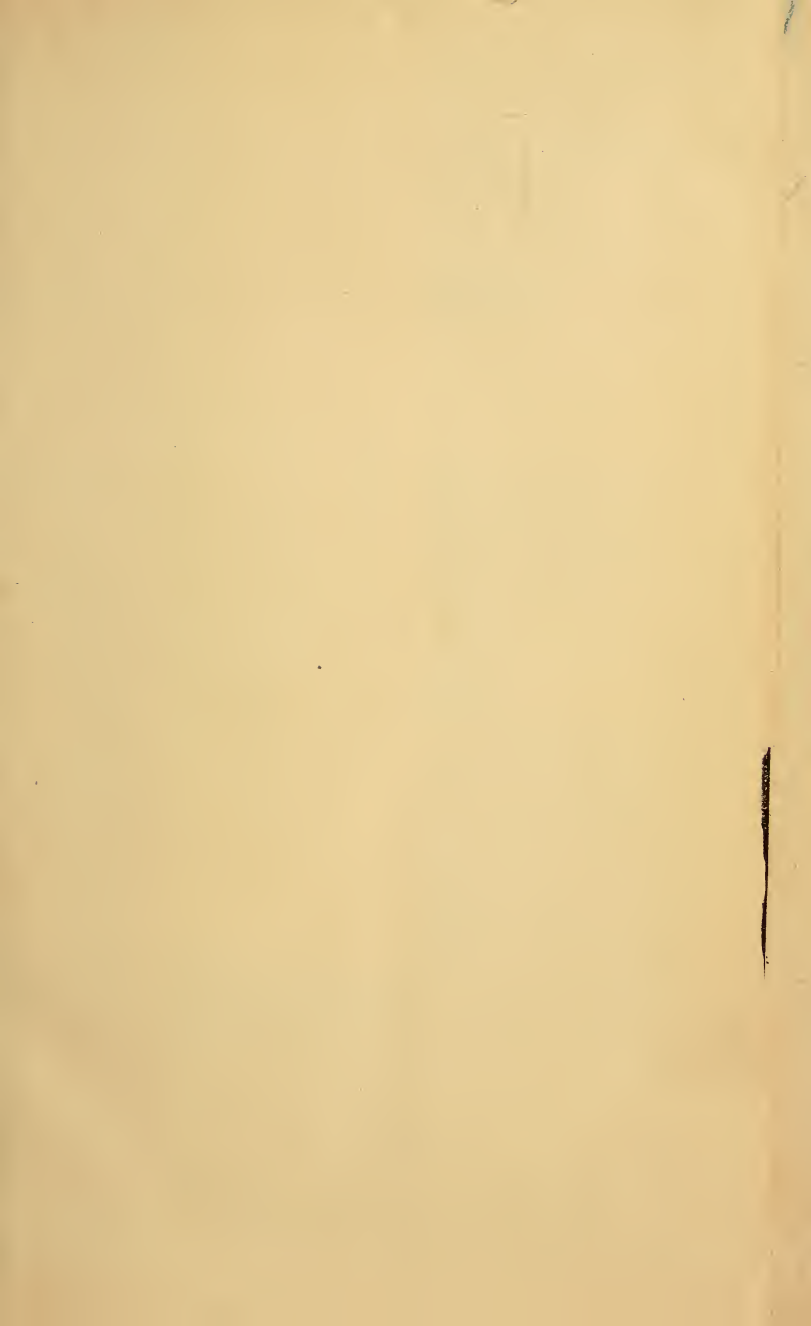


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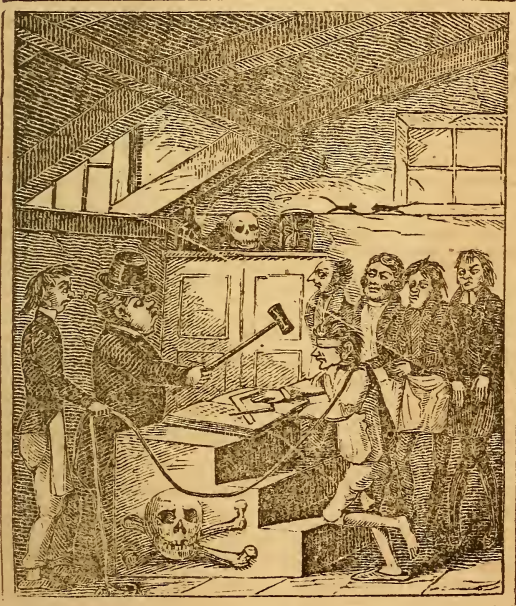
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THE NO. 2.
New England Anti-Masonic
ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1830.

A "poor blind candidate" receiving his obligations.



"To all of which I do most solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, without the least equivocation, mental reservation, or self evasion of mind in me whatever; binding myself under no less penalty than to have my throat cut across, my tongue torn out by the roots, and my body buried in the rough sands of the sea at low water mark, where the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty four hours; so help me God, and keep me steadfast in the due performance of the same."

THIRD EDITION.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY JOHN MARSH, (*Proprietor of the copy Right*),
Nos. 96 & 98 STATE STREET.

Sold also by most Booksellers and Traders in New England.

ECLIPSES.

There will be *six* eclipses this year—4 of the Sun, and 2 of the moon, as follows.

I. Feb. 22, Sun eclipsed, invisible. ☿ at 11h. 52m. eve. ☾ lat. 1° 23' 15" N.

II. March 9, Moon eclipsed, invisible. ☾ at 8h. 48m. morn.

III. March 24, Sun eclipsed, invisible. ☿ at 10h. morn. ☾ lat. 1° 17' 36" S.

IV. Aug. 18, Sun eclipsed, invisible. ☿ at 7h. 9m. morn. Moon's lat. 1° 23' 30" S.

V. Sept. 2, Moon eclipsed, partly visible.

	H. M.
Ecliptic 8,	5 54 eve.
Moon ris. totally eclipsed.	6 29 do.
End of total darkness,	6 44 do.
Eclipse ends,	7 42 do.

VI. Sept. 16, Sun eclipsed, invisible. ☿ at 9h. 44m. eve. Moon's lat. 1° 13' 15" N.

☿ Venus ♀ will be evening star till March 7, and then morning star till Dec. 20.

Jupiter will be morning star till July 5, and evening star the rest of the year.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter,	C	Epact,	6
Lunar Cycle, or Golden No.	7	Solar Cycle.	19

Names and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiac.

♈ Aries, head.	♌ Leo, heart.	♍ Sagitarius, thighs.
♉ Taurus, neck.	♎ Virgo, belly.	♏ Capricorn, knees.
♊ Gemini, Arms.	♎ Libra, reins.	♐ Aquarius, legs.
♋ Cancer, breast.	♏ Scorpio, secrets.	♑ Pisces, feet.

Names and Characters of the Aspects and Nodes.

♋ Conjunction.	Vc Quincunx, 150 degrees.
* Sextile, 60 degrees.	♌ Opposition, 180 degrees.
□ Quartile, 90 degrees.	♍ Ascending Node.
△ Trine, 120 degrees.	♎ Descending Node.

☿ The sun, moon, and planets, are denoted by the following characters; ☼ Sun, ☾ Moon, ☿ Mercury, ♀ Venus, ⊕ Earth, ♂ Mars, ♃ Jupiter, ♄ Saturn, ♁ Herschell.



TO PATRONS.

The New England Anti-Masonic Almanac of 1829, having met with an unexpected and unprecedented patronage, we issue this number with confidence. Considerable pains have been taken to render it worthy of the public approbation and to those who are distrustful of the character, designs, and tendency of dark and mysterious SECRET SOCIETIES, we cannot but think it will be welcome. The cause of the People, the cause of Humanity, Justice, Liberty, and EQUAL RIGHTS, must and will prevail against all the arts and artifices of a *midnight combination*.



Entered Apprentices's Sign of Distress.

The master (all the brethren imitating him) extends his left arm from his body so as to form an angle of about 45° and holds his right hand traversely across his left, the palms thereof one inch apart. This is called the *first sign of a Mason*—is the *sign of Distress* in this degree, and all alludes to the position a candidate's hands are placcd in when he takes the obligation of an Entered Apprentice Mason.

Light on Masonry p. 22

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
First Quarter,	1	9	53 A.	Last Quarter,	16	11	19 A
Full Moon,	8	10	48 A.	New Moon,	24	0	10 A
				First Quarter,	31	6	3M

D.	D.	Miscellaneous Matters.	S. Rises & Sets.	Sun's decl S	Moon Sets.	Moon South	Pl. M.	High Water
1	Fr	Norfolk burnt 1776. cold	7 31 5	23 1	morn.	5 47	♀	3 22
2	Sa	Anti. M. Con. Dedham.	7 31 5	22 56	0 12	6 38	♁	4 17
3	Su	Bat. Princeton. [1829.	7 30 5	22 50	1 21	7 31	♁	5 26
4	M	♀ sets 8 28 eve. rough	7 30 5	22 44	2 30	8 24	18	6 52
5	Tu	7*s south 8 31 eve.	7 29 5	22 37	3 36	9 18	♁	8 15
6	W	winds—some snow	7 29 5	22 30	4 39	10 12	16	9 20
7	Th	½ south 2 7 morn.	7 28 5	22 23	5 38	11 7	29	10 15
8	Fr	Bat. N. Orleans, 1815.	7 28 5	22 15	rises.	11 59	♁	10 53
9	Sa	High Tides.—more	7 27 5	22 6	5 33	morn.	26	11 35
10	Su	mild with	7 26 5	21 58	6 32	0 51	♁	ev. 13
11	M	Stamp act passed 1765	7 26 5	21 48	7 32	1 39	22	0 47
12	Tu	♀ sets 8 30 eve.	7 25 5	21 39	8 32	2 26	♁	1 21
13	W	♂ ♀ ☿ rain—	7 24 5	21 29	9 29	3 11	16	1 55
14	Th	peace ratified '84.	7 23 5	21 18	10 25	3 53	28	2 27
15	Fr	☽ in apogee. look	7 23 5	21 7	1 23	4 35	♁	3 3
16	Sa	7*s so. 7 43 eve. out	7 22 5	20 56	morn.	5 18	22	3 44
17	Su	Franklin born 1706.	7 21 5	20 45	0 19	6 1	♁	4 33
18	M	for a driving storm.	7 20 5	20 33	1 16	6 45	16	5 37
19	Tu	Quite low Tides.	7 19 5	20 20	2 13	7 31	28	6 53
20	W	½ so. 1 11 morn. fine	7 18 5	20 7	3 11	8 19	♁	8 8
21	Th	☉ enters ♋ for	7 17 5	19 54	4 9	9 11	23	9 12
22	Fr	Louis XVI. beheaded	7 16 5	19 40	5 5	10 5	♁	10 6
23	Sa	[1793.	7 15 5	19 26	5 57	11 0	20	10 52
24	Su	♀ sets 8 32 eve. sev-	7 14 5	19 12	sets.	11 56	♁	11 33
25	M	eral days very rough	7 13 5	18 57	6 20	ev. 52	19	morn.
26	Tu	♂ ☉ ☿ [elon. ♀	7 12 5	18 42	7 32	1 47	♁	0 14
27	W	☽ in perigee. Gr.	7 11 5	18 27	8 43	2 41	18	0 53
28	Th	Peter Gr. d. '25 pleas-	7 10 5	18 11	9 53	3 34	♀	1 33
29	Fr	Geo. 4th crown'd '20	7 9 5	17 55	11 3	4 26	17	2 12
30	Sa	7*s south 6 44 eve.	7 8 5	17 39	morn.	5 19	♁	2 55
31	Su	ant for the season.	7 6 5	17 22	0 12	6 12	15	3 45

Entered Apprentice's Due Guard.

The Master then draws his right hand across his throat, the hand open, with the thumb next to the throat, and drops it down by his side. This is called the due-guard of an Entered Apprentice Mason, (many call it the sign) and alludes to the penalty of the obligation.—(See penalty on title page.)

Light on Masonry p. 22.



	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	7	2	58 A.		Last Quarter,	15	7 44 A.
					New Moon,	22	11 52 A.

D.	D.	Miscellaneous Matters.	Rises & s.	Sun's decl. S	Moon Sets.	Moon South.	M. Pl.	High Water
1	M	<i>Low Tides.</i>	7 5 5	14 5	1 19	7 5	29	4 48
2	Tu	<i>now for a</i>	7 4 5	14 48	2 23	7 59	Π	6 9
3	W	g ☉ h	7 3 5	16 31	3 24	8 53	26	7 38
4	Th	☿ rises 4 49 morn.	7 2 5	16 13	4 19	9 45	☽	8 52
5	Fr	♀ sets 8 14 eve. storm	7 0 5	15 55	5 9	10 37	22	9 37
6	Sa	Gov. Eustis d. 1825. of	6 59 6	15 26	5 53	11 21	Ω	10 33
7	Su	Earthq. at Phila. '15.	6 58 6	15 18	rises.	morn.	18	11 12
8	M	<i>High Tides. snow.</i>	6 57 6	14 59	6 13	0 1	♁	11 47
9	Tu	<i>with cold bleak winds.</i>	6 55 6	14 40	7 12	1 12	♁	12 1
10	W	☿ rises 4 32 morn.	6 54 6	14 20	8 9	1 44	24	0 51
11	Th	Inf. more comfort	6 53 6	14 1	9 7	2 21	☽	1 1
12	Fr	☽ in apogee. able.	6 51 6	13 41	10 4	3 9	1	1 5
13	Sa	<i>colder</i>	6 50 6	13 21	11 0	3 52	♁	2 21
14	Su	♀ stat. Valen. day.	6 49 6	13 0	11 57	4 35	12	3 3
15	M	♀ sets 7 43 eve. with	6 47 6	12 40	morn.	5 20	4	3 4
16	Tu	<i>Tides Low. rain.</i>	6 46 6	12 19	0 54	6 7	♁	4 4
17	W	Ghent treaty rat. '15.	6 45 6	11 56	1 51	6 56	18	5 54
18	Th	☉ ent. ☿ sudden chon.	6 43 6	11 37	2 47	7 48	♁	7 2
19	Fr	h so. 10 53 eve. ges	6 42 6	11 16	3 41	8 42	14	8 38
20	Sa	☿ rises 4 morn. mil.	6 40 6	10 54	4 31	9 37	28	9 39
21	Su	Masonic oaths disc. at	6 39 6	10 33	5 17	10 33	1	10 29
22	M	[Le Roy, '28.	6 38 6	10 11	sets.	11 30	27	11 14
23	Tu	Sp. decl. war a. Pt. '01	6 36 6	9 49	6 19	v. 2	♁	11 55
24	W	☽ per. for the season	6 35 6	9 27	7 33	1 22	27	morn.
25	Th	♀ sets 7 eve. much	6 34 6	9 5	8 47	2 17	♀	0 36
26	Fr	<i>cooler again.</i>	6 32 6	8 42	10 0	3 12	26	1 55
27	Sa	h so. 10 22 eve. ['01	6 31 6	8 29	11 11	4 7	8	1 55
28	Su	fast throughout G. Brit.	6 29 6	7 57	morn.	5 21	21	2 36

Cursed be he that smiteth his neighbor SECRETLY. Cursed be he that taketh reward to slay an innocent person. Deut xxvii. 24 25.—He sitteth in the lurking places of the villages. In the SECRET places doth he murder the innocent. Psalms, x. 8.—We have RENOUNCED the HIDDEN things of dishonesty, not walking in craftiness. 2 Cor. iv. 2.



Fellow Crafts sign and Due Guard.

This sign is given by drawing your right hand flat, with the palm of it next to your breast, across your breast from the left to the right side with some quickness, and dropping it down by your side; the due guard is given by raising the left arm until that part of it between the elbow and shoulder is perfectly horizontal, and raising the rest of the arm in a vertical position, so that part of the arm below the elbow, and that part above it, forms a square. The two given together, are called the *sign and due guard of a Fellow Craft Mason*, and they are never given separately; they would not be recognized by a Mason if given separately.

	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
First Quarter,	1	3	18A.	Last Quarter,	17	0 52 A
Full Moon,	9	8	48M.	New Moon,	24	10 0M.
				First Quarter,	31	2 14M.

D. M.	d. w.	Miscellaneous Matters.	S. Rises & Sets.	Sun's decl. S	Moon Sets.	Moon South.	M. Pl.	High Water
1	M	<i>Storms at hand.</i>	6 23 6	7 35	0 17	5 57	Π	3 28
2	Tu	Bolieu died 1711.	6 27 6	7 12	1 20	6 51	⊃	4 28
3	W	<i>Low Tides cool</i>	6 25 6	6 49	2 17	7 44	⊃	5 47
4	Th	1st. Cong. met '89.	6 24 6	6 26	3 8	8 36	⊃	7 14
5	Fr	☿ rises 3 22 morn.	6 22 6	6 3	3 54	9 26	☾	8 31
6	Sa	Le Roy Con.'28. winds	6 21 6	5 39	4 35	10 13	⊃	9 28
7	Su	♃ so. 9 52e. [♃ ☉ ♀]	6 19 6	5 16	5 10	11 0	⊃	10 13
8	M	♃ sets 4 57 m. with	6 18 6	4 53	5 13	11 44	♁	10 52
9	Tu	<i>Middling Tides sud</i>	6 16 6	4 29	rises.	morn.	⊃	11 25
10	W	Gr. elon. den changes	6 15 6	4 6	7 3	0 28	⊃	11 57
11	Th	Surnames used 1072.	6 14 6	3 42	8 0	1 10	⊃	ev. 27
12	Fr	☽ in apogee.	6 12 6	3 19	8 57	1 53	⊃	0 58
13	Sa	Plan- Her. dis. '81.	6 11 6	2 55	9 54	2 36	♁	1 29
14	Su	<i>a storm of snow.</i>	6 9 6	2 32	10 50	3 21	⊃	2 2
15	M	☿ rises 2 51 morn. or	6 8 6	2 8	11 47	4 6	♁	2 38
16	Tu	♃ sou. 9 13 eve. rain.	6 6 6	1 44	morn.	4 51	⊃	3 20
17	W	♃ sets 4 22 morn. is at	6 5 6	1 21	0 42	5 54	⊃	4 13
18	Th	<i>Low Tides. hand.</i>	6 3 6	0 57	1 35	6 36	♁	5 23
19	Fr	♃ ♃ ☉ more change-	6 2 6	0 33	2 26	7 29	⊃	6 49
20	Sa	☉ enters ♁ ble, but	6 1 6	3 9	3 13	8 24	♁	8 15
21	Su	Benedict. generally	5 59 7	N. 14	3 57	9 19	⊃	9 21
22	M	<i>fine.—</i>	5 58 7	0 33	4 38	10 14	♁	10 14
23	Tu	☿ rises 2 26 morn.	5 56 7	1 2	5 16	11 10	⊃	10 59
24	W	☽ in perig. <i>Tides</i>	5 55 7	1 25	sets.	ev. 6	♁	11 41
25	Th	<i>Rainy.</i>	5 53 7	1 49	7 43	1 3	⊃	morn.
26	Fr	<i>quite high.</i>	5 52 7	2 12	8 57	2 0	⊃	0 22
27	Sa	♀ stationary.	5 51 7	2 39	10 9	2 58	⊃	1 3
28	Su	<i>dull weather.</i>	5 49 7	2 59	11 16	3 55	Π	1 45
29	M	♃ sets 3 36 morn.	5 48 7	3 24	morn.	4 52	⊃	2 29
30	Tu	♃ south 8 31 eve.	5 46 7	3 36	0 13	5 47	⊃	3 18
31	W		5 45 7	4 9	1 13	6 40	⊃	4 16

Master Mason's Due Guard.



The due guard is given by putting the right hand to the left side of the bowels, the hand open with the thumb next to the belly, and drawing it across the belly, and let it fall; this is done tolerably quick. It alludes to the *penalty* of disemboweling, &c.

It would seem from these signs, that masons were taught to think more of the penalty of *death* for disclosing secrets, than of the guilt of *perjury*.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	8	2	45M.	New Moon,	22	6	43A.
Last Quarter,	16	2	5M.	First Quarter,	29	3	10A.

D.	M.	D.	w.	Miscellaneous Matters.	S. Rises & Sets.	Sun's decl. N	Moon Sets.	Moon South.	M. Pl.	Water High
1	Th			Low Tides. much	5 43 7	4 32	2 1	7 31	29	5 29
2	Fr			Jeff. born '43 finer—	5 42 7	4 55	2 43	8 19	Ω	6 53
3	Sa			☿ rises 1 47 morn.	5 41 7	5 18	3 20	9 6	24	8 8
4	Su			♃ sets 3 12 morn. fre-	5 39 7	5 41	3 54	9 51	♁	9 7
5	M			Goldsmith died 1774.	5 38 7	6 4	4 25	10 34	18	9 53
6	Tu			☽ ☺ ♃ quent showers	5 36 7	6 27	4 53	11 17	☽	10 30
7	W			♃ south 7 51 eve.	5 35 7	6 49	5 21	morn.	11	11 4
8	Th			☽ in apogee rough	5 34 7	7 12	rises.	0 0	23	11 36
9	Fr			Peace ratified by G. B.	5 32 7	7 34	7 55	0 43	♁	ev. 7
10	Sa			U.S. Bank inc. '16. ['84.	5 31 7	7 56	8 53	1 26	17	0 38
11	Su			Brit. barges taken '12.	5 29 7	8 19	9 49	2 12	29	1 11
12	M			with high winds.	5 28 7	8 40	10 44	2 56	↑	1 45
13	Tu			♃ stat. and some.	5 27 7	9 2	11 37	3 47	23	2 22
14	W			Jup. rises 1 14 morn.	5 25 7	9 24	morn.	4 37	♃	3 4
15	Th			♃ sets 2 35 morn,	5 24 7	9 45	0 27	5 29	19	3 56
16	Fr			♃ south 7 18 eve.	5 23 7	10 7	1 15	6 22	☽	5 2
17	Sa			Franklin died 1790.	5 21 7	10 28	1 59	7 15	15	6 26
18	Su			snow—	5 20 7	10 49	2 39	8 8	29	7 51
19	M			Battle of Lex. 1775.	5 19 7	11 10	3 18	9 2	☽	9 2
20	Tu			☽ ent. ♃ mill again.	5 17 7	11 31	3 55	9 57	28	9 58
21	W			♀ rises 3 32 morn. high	5 16 7	11 51	4 32	10 59	♀	10 46
22	Th			☽ per. Sup. ♃ ☽ ♀	5 15 7	12 11	sets.	11 52	22	11 29
23	Fr			Tides high. wind	5 13 7	12 31	7 53	ev. 48	♃	morn.
24	Sa			♃ sets 2 6 morn.	5 12 7	12 51	9 4	1 46	23	0 11
25	Su			very fine for the	5 11 7	13 11	10 10	2 45	☽	0 53
26	M			Jup. rises 0 32 morn.	5 9 7	13 39	11 10	3 42	27	1 36
27	Tu			♃ ♃ ♃ the season	5 8 7	13 50	morn.	4 39	☽	2 18
28	W			Napoleon Em. for Elbe	5 7 7	14 9	0 2	5 31	25	3 6
29	Th			tides diminishing. ['14.	5 6 7	14 28	0 47	6 22	Ω	3 58
30	Fr			warm showers.	5 4 7	14 46	1 27	7 9	20	5 2

SECRET things belong to God, &c. Deut. xxix. 29.—Hido me from the SECRET counsel of the wicked, etc. Ps. lxiv. 2, 3, 4.



Master Mason's Grand Hailing sign of Distress.

The sign is given by raising both hands and arms to the elbows perpendicularly, one on either side of the head, the elbows forming a square. The words accompanying this sign in case of distress, are, 'O Lord, my God, is there no help for the widow's son.' As the last words drop from your lips you let your hands fall in that manner, best calculated to indicate solemnity. King Solomon is said to have made this exclamation on the receipt of the information of the death of Hiram Abiff. Masons are all charged never to give the words except in the dark when the sign cannot be seen.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	7	7	18 A.	New Moon,	22	2	29 M
Last Quarter,	15	11	34 M.	First Quarter,	29	6	4 M

d.	d.	Miscellaneous Matters.	S. Rises & Sets.	Sun's decl. N	Moon Sets.	Moon South.	M. Pi.	High Water
1	Sa	<i>somewhat cooler—</i>	5 37	5 4	2 2	7 55	⊖	6 15
2	Su	☐ ☺ ♀ <i>more</i>	5 27	15 22	2 34	8 39	15	7 31
3	M	♀ sets 1 28 m. <i>rain.</i>	5 17	15 46	3 3	9 21	27	8 35
4	Tu	Bonaparte died 1821.	5 07	15 57	3 31	10 3	⊖	9 23
5	W	♃ stat. ☽ in apogee.	4 58	16 15	3 59	10 46	20	10 4
6	Th	♃ rises 11 51 eve.	4 57	16 32	4 28	11 39	⊖	10 40
7	Fr	♀ rises 3 10 morn.	4 56	16 48	rises.	morn.	14	11 14
8	Sa	☐ ☺ ♂ <i>fine weather</i>	4 55	17 5	7 49	0 14	26	11 47
9	Su	<i>for planting.</i>	4 54	17 21	8 45	1 1	↑	ev 21
10	M		4 53	17 37	9 39	1 49	20	0 55
11	Tu	♀ sets 0 53 m. <i>show-</i>	4 52	17 52	10 30	2 39	⊖	1 31
12	W	♀ rises 3 2 morn. <i>crs</i>	4 50	18 8	11 18	3 29	15	2 8
13	Th	Jup. rises 11 23 eve.	4 49	18 23	morn.	4 21	28	2 50
14	Fr	♃ so, 3 54 m. <i>with</i>	4 48	18 37	0 2	5 13	⊖	3 39
15	Sa	Paper currency es. '75	4 47	18 52	0 42	6 4	25	4 37
16	Su	♃ stat. <i>thunder</i>	4 46	19 6	1 20	6 56	⊖	5 56
17	M	Low Tides [elon. ♀	4 45	19 19	1 56	7 49	23	7 21
18	Tu	♀ rises 2 52 m. <i>some</i>	4 44	19 33	2 31	8 42	♀	8 38
19	W	☽ perigon. <i>rain.</i>	4 43	19 46	3 7	9 36	22	9 38
20	Th	Columbus d. 1506.	4 43	19 58	3 44	10 31	8	10 28
21	Fr	☺ ent. ☐ Gr. lon. ♀	4 42	20 11	4 25	11 29	22	11 13
22	Sa	High Tides <i>fine</i>	4 41	20 23	sets.	ev. 28	☐	11 57
23	Su	<i>weather for a few</i>	4 40	20 35	8 56	1 27	21	morn.
24	M		4 39	20 46	9 53	2 25	☐	0 39
25	Tu	♃ rises 10 33 eve.	4 38	20 57	10 43	3 21	20	1 21
26	W	Gen. Elec. Boston.	4 37	21 7	11 26	4 14	☐	2 2
27	Th	Jup. south 3 morn.	4 37	21 18	morn.	5 3	16	2 44
28	Fr	<i>days.</i>	4 36	21 28	0 3	5 50	29	3 29
29	Sa	Low Tides. <i>more</i>	4 35	21 37	0 36	6 35	⊖	4 20
30	Su	<i>rain.</i>	4 35	21 46	1 6	7 18	23	5 21
31	M	<i>cooler with wind.</i>	4 34	21 55	1 33	8 0	⊖	6 31

Mark Master's Ear Sign.



He then clutches the third and little fingers of his right hand with his thumb, extends at the same time his middle and fore fingers, brings up his hand in such a manner as to have the side of his middle finger touch the rim of the right ear, then lets it drop. [see next page.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	6	9	35M.	New Moon,	20	10	19M.
Last Quarter,	13	6	5 A.	First Quarter,	27	10	32 A.

D.	D.	Miscellaneous matters.	S. Rises & Sets.	Sun's decl N	Moon Sets.	Moon South.	M. Pl.	High Water
M.	w.							
1	Tu	<i>fine weather</i>	4 33 8	22 3	2 1	8 43	17	7 39
2	W	☽ in apogee. <i>for</i>	4 33 8	22 11	2 33	9 26	29	8 40
3	Th	☽ stationary. <i>Far-</i>	4 32 8	22 19	3 0	10 10	31	9 28
4	Fr	☽ rises 2 29 morn.	4 31 8	22 26	3 32	10 55	23	10 10
5	Sa	<i>mers.</i>	4 31 8	22 33	4 6	11 43	1	10 48
6	Su	Trin. Sun. <i>signs of</i>	4 30 8	22 39	rises.	morn.	17	11 24
7	M	Art. E. B. <i>High Tides</i>	4 30 8	22 46	8 25	0 33	3	ev 0
8	Tu	☽ south 2 7 morn.	4 30 8	22 51	9 15	1 23	12	0 36
9	W	☽ rises 9 46 eve.	4 29 8	22 56	10 0	2 15	25	1 14
10	Th	☽ rises 2 21 m. <i>show-</i>	4 29 8	23 1	10 41	3 7	33	1 52
11	Fr	☽ sets 10 56 eve. <i>ers</i>	4 28 8	23 6	11 19	3 59	22	2 32
12	Sa	Rye House plot disco.	4 28 8	23 16	11 54	4 50	3	3 16
13	Su	<i>good weather</i> [1683	4 28 8	23 13	morn.	5 41	19	4 8
14	M	<i>Low Tides.</i> <i>for</i>	4 27 8	23 17	0 29	6 39	9	5 17
15	Tu	Inf. ♂ ☽ ♀ <i>vegeta-</i>	4 27 8	23 19	1 3	7 24	17	6 41
16	W	<i>tion. High winds</i>	4 27 8	23 22	1 38	8 17	8	8 4
17	Th	☽ per. B. Bunk. H. '75	4 27 8	23 24	2 15	9 11	16	9 12
18	Fr	Bat. of Waterloo, '15	4 27 8	23 25	2 57	10 8	31	10 8
19	Sa	♂ ☽ ♀ <i>remarkably</i>	4 27 8	23 26	3 43	11 6	15	10 56
20	Su	<i>fine for the season.</i>	4 27 8	23 27	sets.	ev 4	35	11 39
21	M	☽ enters ♄ <i>High</i>	4 27 8	23 27	8 26	1 14	14	morn.
22	Tu	☽ rises 2 7 m. <i>tides.</i>	4 27 8	23 27	9 14	1 57	28	0 21
23	W	☽ rises 8 23 eve. <i>look</i>	4 27 8	23 27	9 55	2 49	31	1 1
24	Th	Glass 1st made 1.57.	4 27 8	23 26	10 29	3 37	34	1 38
25	Fr	☽ sets 10 3 eve. <i>out</i>	4 27 8	23 25	11 1	4 24	37	2 14
26	Sa	☽ south 0 43 morn.	4 27 8	23 23	11 31	5 9	19	2 53
27	Su	<i>for showers.</i>	4 27 8	23 21	11 58	5 51	1	3 35
28	M	<i>Tides pretty low.</i>	4 27 8	23 18	morn.	6 33	13	4 21
29	Tu	☽ in apo. Tax on Tea	4 28 8	23 15	0 26	7 16	25	5 19
30	W	<i>pleasant,</i> [1767.	4 28 8	23 12	0 56	8 0	31	6 27

God is light, and in him is no DARKNESS at all. If we say that we have fellowship with him, and walk in DARKNESS, we lie, and do not the truth, etc. 1 John v. 6, 7.



Hand Sign, and part of Due Guard of a Mark Master.

As his hand drops, (as in last page) in falling bring the outward side of the little finger of the left hand across the wrist of the right, then lets them fall by his sides. These are the *sign and due guard* of a mark master, and alludes to the penal part of the obligation.—*Light on Masonry page. 91.*

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	5	9	40A.	New Moon,	19	7	30A.
Last Quarter,	12	10	52A.	First Quarter,	27	3	52A.

D.	D.	Miscellaneous Matters.	S. Rises & Sets.	Sun's decl N	Moon Sets.	Moon South.	M. Pl.	High Water
1	Th	♃ rises 7 45 eve.	4 28 8	23 8	1 27	8 4	1	7 39
2	Fr	very warm	4 29 8	23 4	1 59	9 31	↑	8 41
3	Sa	♃ sets 9 30 eve. but	4 29 8	22 59	2 37	10 20	13	9 33
4	Su	Adams & Jef. d. 1826.	4 29 8	22 54	3 21	11 11	27	10 19
5	M	♃ ☉ ♃ fine growing	4 30 8	22 49	rises.	morn.	♃	11 0
6	Tu	High tides. weath-	4 30 8	22 43	7 52	0 4	22	11 39
7	W	Jup. south 11 47 eve.	4 31 8	22 37	8 36	0 57	☉	ev 18
8	Th	♀ rises 1 56 morn. er	4 31 8	22 30	9 15	1 49	18	0 55
9	Fr	Gr. olon. ♀ now is	4 32 8	22 23	9 52	2 41	☉	1 33
10	Sa	Columbus b. 1447.	4 32 8	22 16	13 26	3 33	16	2 11
11	Su	J. Q. Adams b. 1766.	4 33 8	22 8	1	4 24	☉	2 53
12	M	the time for haying,	4 33 8	22 0	11 35	5 15	14	3 41
13	Tu	Sat. sets 8 54 eve.	4 34 8	21 52	morn.	6 8	28	4 42
14	W	♃ in perigee. dry.	4 35 8	21 43	0 1	7 1	8	6 3
15	Th	Stony point taken.	4 35 8	21 34	0 51	7 55	27	7 31
16	Fr	sign of showers,	4 36 8	21 24	1 33	8 50	☉	8 48
17	Sa		4 37 8	21 14	2 21	9 47	25	9 49
18	Su	with thunder	4 38 8	21 4	3 15	10 44	☉	10 39
19	M	Geo. IV. crowned 21	4 39 8	20 53	sets.	11 40	23	11 22
20	Tu	and lightning.	4 39 8	20 42	7 45	ev 33	☉	morn.
21	W	Jup. south 10 43 eve.	4 40 8	20 31	8 23	1 24	19	0 0
22	Th	dull weather.	4 41 8	20 19	8 57	2 12	☉	0 37
23	Fr	☉ enters ♄ more fine	4 42 8	20 7	9 28	2 58	15	1 11
24	Sa	♀ rises 1 55 m. again.	4 43 8	19 54	9 57	3 43	27	1 45
25	Su	Dog days begin. A	4 44 8	19 42	10 25	4 25	☉	2 18
26	M	St. Anne. storm at	4 45 8	19 29	10 54	5 8	21	2 54
27	Tu	♃ in apogee. hand.	4 46 8	19 15	11 24	5 51	☉	3 34
28	W	Quite low tides.	4 47 8	19 2	11 56	6 35	15	4 21
29	Th	pleasant again.	4 48 8	18 48	morn.	7 21	27	5 21
30	Fr	Wm. Penn d. 1718.	4 49 8	18 33	0 32	8 8	↑	6 36
31	Sa	Jup. sets 2 30 morn.	4 50 8	18 18	1 12	8 59	21	7 52

I spake openly to the world, etc. and in SECRET have I said nothing. John xviii. 20.



Mark Master's Grand Sign of Distress.

Representing the candidate with the key-stone held between his thumb and fore finger. (See light on Masonry, p. 99.) On the key stone these letters are engraved so as to form a circle. H. T. W. S. S. T. K. S.—the initial letters of the words, *Hiram Tyre, Widow's son sent to King Solomon.*

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	4	8	13M.	New Moon,	18	7	9M.
Last Quarter,	11	3	24M.	First Quarter,	26	9	19M.

d.	m.	d.	Miscellaneous Matters.	S. Rises & Sets.	Sun's decl N	Moon Sets.	Moon South	M. Pl.	High Water
1	Su	♂ ☉ ♀	<i>sultry</i>	4 51 8	13 4	1 58	9 5	♃	8 59
2	M	♂	south 3 21 morn.	4 52 8	17 48	2 51	10 45	17	9 54
3	Tu	♀	rises 2 7 m. <i>weath-</i>	4 53 8	17 33	3 50	11 39	☾	10 40
4	W	Sup. ♂ ☉ ♀	<i>er.</i>	4 54 8	17 17	rises.	morn.	14	11 21
5	Th	Anti M.	State Con. 29	4 55 8	17 1	7 53	0 33	28	ev 0
6	Fr		<i>Tides pretty high.</i>	4 56 8	16 45	8 29	1 27	☾	0 39
7	Sa	♃	south 9 30 eve.	4 57 8	16 28	9 5	2 20	26	1 17
8	Su	♃	in perigree.	4 58 8	16 11	9 38	3 12	☽	1 55
9	M	♂ ♀	Sat. <i>refresh-</i>	5 0 7	15 54	10 14	4 5	25	2 37
10	Tu		Royalty abol. in France	5 1 7	15 15	10 52	4 58	8	3 24
11	W	♃	sets 1 43 m. [1792	5 2 7	15 19	11 33	5 52	23	4 22
12	Th		George IV. b. 1762	5 3 7	15 1	morn.	6 46	11	5 38
13	Fr		<i>ing showers with thun-</i>	5 5 7	14 43	0 19	7 42	21	7 10
14	Sa	♂ ☉ Sat.	<i>der and</i>	5 6 7	14 24	1 10	8 38	☾	8 33
15	Su		10 Sunday after Trin.	5 7 7	14 6	2 6	9 33	19	9 35
16	M		<i>lightning.</i>	5 8 7	13 47	3 6	10 27	♃	10 25
17	Tu	♀	rises 2 30 morn.	5 10 7	13 28	4 7	11 19	15	11 5
18	W	♂	stationary.	5 11 7	13 8	sets.	ev 8	28	11 49
19	Th		<i>High tides.</i>	5 12 7	12 49	7 31	0 55	☾	morn.
20	Fr	♂	south 2 20 morn.	5 13 7	12 29	8 2	1 40	23	0 16
21	Sa	♃	sets 1 3 morn.	5 15 7	12 9	8 31	2 24	☾	0 48
22	Su		<i>evenings growing.</i>	5 16 7	11 49	8 59	3 7	17	1 20
23	M	Sun enters	☾ <i>cool.</i>	5 17 7	11 29	9 28	3 50	29	1 52
24	Tu	♃	apogee. <i>er.</i>	5 19 7	11 9	10 0	4 34	11	2 24
25	W	Jup.	south 3 18 eve.	5 20 7	10 48	10 34	5 19	23	3 2
26	Th		<i>Low tides.</i>	5 21 7	10 27	11 12	6 5	1	3 45
27	Fr		<i>changeable with signs</i>	5 23 7	10 6	11 55	6 54	17	4 39
28	Sa		<i>of rain.</i>	5 24 7	9 45	morn.	7 44	29	5 52
29	Su			5 25 7	9 24	0 43	8 37	11	7 14
30	M	♀	rises 3 morn.	5 27 7	9 2	1 39	9 31	25	8 32
31	Tu		<i>more pleasant.</i>	5 28 7	8 41	2 40	10 25	☾	9 33



Past Master's Sign.

The sign (sometimes called the due-guard) is given by laying the edge of the thumb of the right hand, in a vertical position on the centre of the mouth, high enough to touch the upper lip. (See light on Masonry, p. 111.)

These signs should become familiar to the eye, in order that they may be detected, should masons offer them in a court of Justice.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	2	5	54A.	New Moon,	16	9	44.A
Last Quarter,	9	9	14M.	First Quart.	25	2	8M.

D. M.	D. w.	Miscellaneous Matters.	S. Rises & Sets.	Sun's decl. N	Moon Sets.	Moon South.	M. Pl.	High Water
1	W	cooler with	5 29 7	8 19	3 46	11 19	22	10 23
2	Th	Lond. b. 1666 high	5 31 7	7 57	rises.	morn.	⊕	11 5
3	Fr	Very high tides.	5 32 7	7 35	7 8	0 14	21	11 47
4	Sa	Jup. sta. D per. winds.	5 33 7	7 13	7 43	1 9	♀	ev. 26
5	Su	Dog d. end. warmer,	5 35 7	6 51	8 20	2 3	20	1 5
6	M	LaFayette b. 1757.	5 36 7	6 29	8 58	2 58	8	1 45
7	Tu	but generally fine [1829	5 38 7	6 6	9 40	3 53	20	2 27
8	W	Gt. A. M. meet. Bost.	5 39 7	5 44	10 25	4 49	Π	3 15
9	Th	♀ rises 3 25 m. [M. '26	5 40 7	5 21	11 14	5 45	18	4 14
10	Fr	Miller's Of. fir'd by	5 42 7	4 58	morn.	6 41	☿	5 30
11	Sa	Morgan kidnap. 1826.	5 43 7	4 36	0 8	7 36	16	7 0
12	Su	At. to kidnap Miller	5 45 7	4 13	1 6	8 30	29	8 23
13	M	♂ ♀ h Sat [1826.	5 46 7	3 50	2 7	9 22	Ω	9 24
14	Tu	signs of a storm.	5 47 7	3 27	3 8	10 11	24	10 11
15	W	♂ sou. 0 30 morn.	5 49 7	3 3	4 8	10 58	♁	10 50
16	Th	Middling tides.	5 50 7	2 40	sets.	11 44	19	11 25
17	Fr	Gen. Wolf ta. Quebec	5 52 7	2 17	6 40	ev. 28	♁	11 57
18	Sa	Jup. sets 11 18 e. ['59	5 53 7	1 54	7 9	1 12	14	morn.
19	Su	Morgan mur. F. Niag.	5 54 7	1 31	7 38	1 55	25	0 28
20	M	D in apo. 8 ☺ ♂ ['26	5 56 7	1 7	8 9	2 38	♁	1 0
21	Tu	Fr. cal. a Repub. '92.	5 57 7	0 44	8 42	3 23	19	1 30
22	W	7*s sou. 3 41 morn ve-	5 59 7	N. 21	9 18	4 9	↑	2 3
23	Th	☺ enters ♁ ry fine	6 0 6	S. 3	9 58	4 56	13	2 40
24	Fr	♀ rises 4 6 m. and	6 2 6	0 26	10 43	5 44	25	3 22
25	Sa	♂ south 11 37 eve.	6 3 6	0 50	11 34	6 34	13	4 13
26	Su	pleasant.	6 4 6	1 13	morn.	7 27	20	5 20
27	M	Jup. sets 10 48 eve.	6 6 6	1 37	0 32	8 20	♁	6 46
28	Tu	A storm	6 7 6	2 0	1 34	9 13	10	8 9
29	W		6 9 6	2 23	2 40	10 7	⊕	9 14
30	Th	is at hand.	6 10 6	2 47	3 50	11 2	14	10 7

The great National Anti-Masonic Convention will be held at Philadelphia, September 11th, 1830.

Most Excellent Master's Sign.



The sign is given by placing your hands one on each breast, the fingers meeting in the centre of the body and jerking them apart, as though you were trying to tear open your breast. It alludes to the penalty of betraying the secrets of this degree.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	2	3	13M.	New Moon,	16	2	47A.
Last Quarter,	8	5	48A.	First Quarter,	24	5	36A.
				Full Moon,	31	0	34A.

D.	M.	Miscellaneous Matters.	S. Rises & Sets.	Sun's decl. S	Moon Sets.	Moon South.	M. Pl.	High Water
1	Fr	1st Steam Boat. 1807.	6 12 6	3 10	5 3	11 57	29	10 53
2	Sa	☐ ☺ Jup. comfortable.	6 13 6	3 33	rises.	morn.	♀	11 34
3	Su	☽ per. <i>Very high</i>	6 14 6	3 57	7 1	0 53	29	ev. 14
4	M	♀ ris. 4 35 m. [tides.	6 16 6	4 20	7 43	1 50	8	0 56
5	Tu	<i>weather for the</i>	6 17 6	4 43	8 28	2 48	29	1 38
6	W	<i>season.</i>	6 19 6	5 6	9 18	3 46	☐	2 21
7	Th	♂ south 10 45 eve.	6 20 6	5 29	10 13	4 44	28	3 11
8	Fr	Jup. sets 10 14 eve.	6 22 6	5 52	11 10	5 41	☽	4 9
9	Sa	Count Pulaski kil. '79.	6 23 6	6 15	morn.	6 36	26	5 23
10	Su	<i>with cool nights</i>	6 24 6	6 38	5 9	7 28	☾	6 48
11	M	<i>and mornings.</i>	6 26 6	7 1	1 10	8 18	21	8 6
12	Tu	♀ rises 4 55 morn.	6 27 6	7 23	2 11	9 5	♊	9 6
13	W	7*s south 2 25 morn.	6 29 6	7 46	3 12	9 51	16	9 53
14	Th	♂ south 10 14 eve.	6 30 6	8 8	4 11	10 35	28	10 31
15	Fr	♂ ☽ ♀ <i>very</i>	6 31 6	8 31	5 9	11 18	☽	11 5
16	Sa	☿ stat. <i>changable,</i>	6 33 6	8 53	sets.	ev. 1	22	11 37
17	Su	<i>dull and</i>	6 34 6	9 15	6 18	0 44	♎	morn.
18	M	☽ in apo. B. Slp. Frol.	6 36 6	9 37	6 56	1 23	16	0 8
19	Tu	♂ stat. taken 1812.	6 37 6	9 59	7 25	2 13	28	0 40
20	W	Jup. sets 9 36 eve.	6 38 6	10 20	8 3	2 59	↑	1 12
21	Th	♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ stat. <i>clou-</i>	6 40 6	10 42	8 46	3 47	22	1 45
22	Fr	7*s. sou. 1 48 m. <i>dy.</i>	6 41 6	11 3	9 34	4 36	♊	2 22
23	Sa	☺ enters ♊ <i>wet weath-</i>	6 42 6	11 24	10 26	5 25	16	3 3
24	Su	Am. discov. 1492. <i>er.</i>	6 44 6	11 45	11 24	6 16	29	3 51
25	M	<i>fine for a few</i>	6 45 6	12 6	morn.	7 7	☽	4 53
26	Tu	<i>Low tides.</i>	6 46 6	12 27	0 26	7 59	25	6 12
27	W	♂ south 9 26 eve.	6 48 6	12 47	1 31	8 52	♋	7 38
28	Th	<i>days.</i>	6 49 6	13 7	2 42	9 45	22	8 50
29	Fr	Jup. sets 9 8 eve.	6 51 6	13 27	3 54	10 40	♀	9 47
30	Sa	☽ ☺ ☿ ☽ per.	6 52 6	13 47	5 9	11 36	22	10 35
31	Su	<i>now</i>	6 53 6	14 7	6 25	morn.	8	11 12

Royal Arch Mason's Due Guard.

Raise the right thumb to the forehead, the hand and arm horizontal; thumb towards the forehead; draw it briskly across the forehead and drop it perpendicular by the side. It refers to the penalty, clearing the skull.

Light on Masonry, p. 139.



	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	7	6	9.M.	First Quarter,	23	7	0M.
New Moon,	15	9	11M.	Full Moon,	29	10	34 A.

D.	M.	D.	Miscellaneous Matters.	S. Rises & Sets.	Suns decl. S	Moon Rises.	Moon South.	M. Pl.	High Water
1	M		High Tides.	6 54 6	14 26	6 21	0 34	23	ev. 1
2	Tu		look out for a	6 56 6	14 45	7 11	1 34	Π	0 44
3	W		☾ sets 8 52 eve.	6 57 6	15 4	8 4	2 34	23	1 27
4	Th		↑ south 8 57 eve.	6 58 6	15 23	9 1	3 34	☽	2 12
5	Fr		Powder Plot, 1605.	6 59 6	15 41	10 2	4 31	22	2 59
6	Sa		7*s south 0 53 morn.	7 1 5	16 0	11 4	5 25	Ω	3 51
7	Su		storm.	7 2 5	16 17	morn.	6 17	18	4 55
8	M		Low tides.	7 3 5	16 35	0 6	7 6	☿	6 10
9	Tu		grows fine	7 4 5	16 52	1 6	7 52	23	7 26
10	W		☾ sets 8 30 eve-	7 5 5	17 9	2 6	8 36	25	8 31
11	Th		Dark day, N. E. 1819.	7 7 5	17 26	3 4	9 18	☾	9 20
12	Fr		7*s south 0 29 morn	7 8 5	17 43	4 2	10 1	19	10 2
13	Sa		☽ in apogee. again.	7 9 5	17 59	5 0	10 44	☿	10 39
14	Su		more falling weather,	7 10 5	18 15	5 56	11 27	13	11 12
15	M		but pleasant.	7 11 5	18 30	sets.	ev. 11	25	11 45
16	Tu		J. Ferguson d. 1776.	7 12 5	18 45	6 2	0 56	↑	morn.
17	W		7*s south 0 9 morn.	7 13 5	19 0	6 43	1 44	19	0 17
18	Th		Great Earthquake 1755	7 14 5	19 15	7 29	2 32	☽	0 51
19	Fr		↑ sou. 8 10 eve. fine	7 15 5	19 29	8 19	3 21	13	1 26
20	Sa		☾ sets 2 58 eve. for	7 16 5	19 43	9 14	4 10	25	2 2
21	Su		the season.	7 17 5	19 56	10 13	5 0	☽	2 41
22	M		☺ enters ↑ more	7 18 5	20 9	11 16	5 50	21	3 26
23	Tu		signs of a	7 19 5	20 22	morn.	6 40	☿	4 20
24	W		☽ ☺ ♀ Low tides.	7 20 5	20 34	0 22	7 30	17	5 29
25	Th		♂ ☽ ♀ storm.	7 21 5	20 46	1 29	8 22	☿	6 51
26	Fr		7*s south 11 27 eve.	7 22 5	20 58	2 40	9 15	16	8 12
27	Sa		♂ sou. 7 46 eve. fine	7 23 5	21 9	3 53	10 10	8	9 16
28	Su		Earthq. in N. E. 1814	7 23 5	21 20	5 6	11 8	16	10 10
29	M		☽ per. Tides high.	7 24 5	21 30	rises.	morn.	Π	10 58
30	Tu		again for a few days.	7 25 5	21 40	5 44	0 8	16	11 42

By the blood of Morgan slain!
Victims shall not bleed in rain!

Masonry no more shall reign!

FREEMEN shall be FREE.



Royal Arch Mason's Grand Sign.

This is made by locking the fingers of both hands together, and carrying them to the top of the head, the palms upwards, alluding to the manner in which the brother in the vault found his hands involuntarily raised to guard against the beating rays of the sun.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	6	10	32A.	First Quarter,	22	5	58 A.
New Moon,	15	3	35.M	Full Moon,	29	9	18M.

D.	D.	Miscellaneous Matters.	S. Rises & Sets.	Sun's decl. S	Moon Rises.	Moon South.	M. Pl.	High Water
1	W	Emp Alex d 1829. Sud-	7 26 5	21 49	6 38	1 9	☉	ev. 26
2	Th	♂ sou. 7 32 eve. den	7 26 5	21 59	7 38	2 9	16	1 19
3	Fr	Sup. ♂ ☉ ♀ changes.	7 27 5	22 7	8 41	3 6	☉	1 51
4	Sa	7*s south 10 54 eve.	7 28 5	22 16	9 46	4 1	14	2 34
5	Su	cool wind	7 23 5	22 23	10 49	4 53	27	3 9
6	M	with some	7 29 5	22 31	11 50	5 41	☿	4 9
7	Tu	Tides pretty low.	7 29 5	22 38	morn.	6 26	22	5 8
8	W	rain if not	7 30 5	22 44	0 49	7 9	☽	6 15
9	Th	snow—	7 30 5	22 50	1 46	7 51	28	7 25
10	Fr	h south 5 9 morn.	7 31 5	22 56	2 43	8 33	16	8 27
11	Sa	D in apogee.	7 31 5	23 1	3 41	9 16	☿	9 18
12	Su	h stationary.	7 32 5	23 6	4 36	9 59	22	10 0
13	M	pleasant	7 32 5	23 10	5 31	10 44	♄	10 39
14	Tu	Washington died 1799.	7 32 5	23 14	6 27	11 31	16	11 15
15	W	Hartford Con. 1814.	7 33 5	23 17	sets.	ev. 19	28	11 51
16	Th	Tea des. Boston, 1773.	7 33 5	23 20	6 4	1 8	☿	morn.
17	Fr	High tides. for a	7 33 5	23 23	6 58	1 57	23	0 26
18	Sa	↑ south 7 eve. day or	7 33 5	23 24	7 56	2 47	☿	1 1
19	Su	two—cool but	7 33 5	23 26	8 57	3 37	18	1 37
20	M	Cape Cod 1st set. 1620	7 33 5	23 27	10 2	4 26	☿	2 14
21	Tu	Sup. ♂ ☉ ♀ healthy	7 33 5	23 27	11 7	5 15	14	2 54
22	W	☉ enters ☿ weather.	7 33 5	23 27	morn.	6 4	28	3 41
23	Th	Emp. Alex. born, 1777	7 33 5	23 27	0 13	6 54	☿	4 37
24	Fr	h south 4 7 morn. A	7 33 5	23 26	1 22	7 46	25	5 52
25	Sa	Brit. signed at Ghent	7 33 5	23 25	2 33	8 40	☿	7 16
26	Su	storm is [1816.	7 33 5	23 23	3 44	9 37	25	8 36
27	M	D in per. near	7 33 5	23 21	4 55	10 36	☿	9 39
28	Tu	at hand.	7 33 5	23 18	6 5	11 36	24	10 32
29	W	7*s south 9 3 eve.	7 32 5	23 15	rises.	morn	☉	11 19
30	Th	Brit. burnt Blackrock	7 32 5	23 11	0 36	6 8	24	eve. 2
31	Fr	Tides high. [1812.	7 32 5	23 7	1 33	7 13	☉	0 43

COURTS.*United States' Courts.*

Supreme Federal Court. At Washington, to commence on the first Monday in Feb. annually.

Circuit Federal Courts in the First and Second Eastern Circuits.

In *Maine*—at Portland on the 1st of May, and at Wiscasset on the 1st of Oct. In *New Hampshire*—at Portsmouth, May 8th, and at Exeter, Oct. 8th. In *Massachusetts*—at Boston, May 15, and Oct. 15. In *Rhode Island*—at Providence, Nov. 15, and at Newport, June 15. In *Vermont*—at Windsor May 1, and at Rutland Oct. 3d. In *Connecticut*—at Hartford, Sept. 17, and at New Haven, April 13. In *New York*—at New York April 1, and Sept. 1.

If any of the days happen on Sunday the Court commences on Monday.

District Federal Courts.

Maine—at Portland the 1st Tues. in June, and 1st in Dec. and at Wiscasset 2d Tues. in Feb. and 2d in Sept. In *New Hampshire*—at Portsmouth 3d Tues. in March & Sept. and at Exeter 3d in June & Dec. In *Massachusetts*—at Boston, 3d Tues. in March, 4th in June, 2d in Sept. and 1st Dec. In *Connecticut*—at Hartford, 4th Tues. in May & Nov. New Haven, 4th Tues. in Feb. & Aug. In *Rhode Island*—at Newport, 2d Tues. in May & 3d in Oct. Providence, 1st Tues. in Feb. & Aug. In *Vermont*—at Windsor, 21st May, and at Rutland on the 3d of October.

*Courts in the State of Massachusetts.**Supreme Judicial Courts.*

LAW TERMS. Suffolk & Nantucket; Boston, 1st Tues. March. Berkshire; Lenox, on week fol. 2d. Tues. Sept. Hampshire, Franklin, & Hampden; Northampton, Mon. next preced. 4th Tues. Sept. Worcester; Worcester 1st Tues. after 4th Tues. Sept. Middlesex; Cambridge, 3d Tues. af. 4th Tues. Sept. Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable, & Dukes; Plymouth and Taunton, alternately, 4th Tues. after 4th Tues. Sept. New Bedford, Tues. next pre. 3d. Mon. Nov. Norfolk; Dedham, 5th Tues. aft. 4th Tues. Sept. Essex; Salem, 6th Tues. after the 4th Tues. in September.

NISI PRIUS TERMS. Norfolk—Dedham, 3d Tues. Feb. Middlesex—Concord, 2d Tues. April. Essex—Ipswich, 8th Tues. af. 1st Tu. March. Worcester—Worcester, 6th Tues. af. 1st Tues. March. Franklin—Greenfield, 6th Tu. af. 1st Tues. March, and 2d in Sept. Bristol—Taunton, 6th Tues. af. 1st Tu. March, and New Bedford, 2d Tues. Nov. Hampshire—Northampton, 7th Tu. af. 1st Tues. March. Hampden—Springfield, 8th Tues. af. 1st Tues. March, & 1st Tues. Sept. Barnstable & Dukes—Barnstable, 8th Tu. af. 1st Tues. March. Berkshire—Lenox, 10th Tues. af. 1st Tu. March, & 2d Tu. Sept. Plymouth—Plymouth, 10th Tues. af. 1st Tues. March. Suffolk & Nantucket—Boston, 7th Tues. af. 4th Tues. Sept. Nantucket—Nantucket, 1st Tues. in July.

Calendar of Courts of Common Pleas.

Worcester—Worcester, 1st Mon. March, 3d Mon. June, Mon. af. 4th Mon. Aug. & 1st Mon. Dec. Hampshire—Northampton, 4th Mon. March, 3d Mon. Aug. 3d Mo. Nov. Berkshire—Lenox, 4th Mo. Feb. June, & Oct. Franklin—Greenfield, Tu. of week af. 4th Mon. March, 2d Mon. Aug. & Nov. Hampden—Springfield, 3d Mo. March, 4th Mon. Aug. & Nov. Suffolk—Boston, 1st Tu. Jan. April, July, & Oct. Essex—Ipswich, 3d Mo. March & Dec. Salem 3d Mo. June; Newburyport, 3d Mon. Sept. Middlesex—Concord, 2d Mon. Sept. March, & June; Cambridge, 2d Mon. Dec. Plymouth—Plymouth, 2d Mo. April, & Aug. 3d Mon. Nov. Barnstable—Barnstable, Tu. af. 3d Mon. April, & 1st Tu. Sept. Bristol—New Bedford, 2d Mon. June & Dec. Dukes—Edgartown, 3d Mon. May, & last Sept. Nantucket—Nantucket, 4th Mon. May, & 1st Mo. Oct. Norfolk—Dedham, 4th Mo. April, 3d Mo. Sept. & Dec.

The Courts of Sessions are abolished, and their powers transferred to a *Board of Commissioners*, who meet as follows, viz.

Essex—Ipswich, 2d tu. April, & tu. 16th Jan. Salem 2d tu. July; Newburyport, 2d tu. Oct. Middlesex—Cambridge, 1st tu. Jan. Concord, 2d tu. May, and 3d Tu. Sept. Norfolk—Dedham, 3d tu. April, & 4th tu. Sept. Plymouth—Plymouth, 3d tu. March, and 1st tu. August. Bristol—Taunton, 4th tu. March, and Sept. Barnstable—Barnstable, 2d tu. in April, and Oct. Dukes—Edgartown, Wed. af. 3d Mon. in May, and Wed. af. 2d Mon. Nov. Nantucket—Nantucket, 3d Mon. April, 2d Mon. Oct. Worcester—Worcester, 4th tu. March, 2d tu. Sept. Hampshire—Northampton, 1st tu. March, and Sept. Franklin—Greenfield, at the same times. Hampden—Springfield, 1st tu. April, 2d tu. Sept. Berkshire—Lenox, last tu. April, and Sept.

The MUNICIPAL COURT of Boston, 1st Monday in every month. The POLICE COURT, Boston, every day (except Sunday) 9, A. M. and 3, P. M. The JUSTICES' COURT for the Co. of Suffolk, every Wed. & Sat. at 9, A. M.

Courts in Maine.

Supreme Judicial Courts.

York—at York, on the last tu. April; Alfred, 3d tu. Sept. Cumberland—Portland, 1st tu. May, & Nov. Oxford—Paris, 3d tu. in May, and 2d tu. in Oct. Lincoln—Wiscasset, 4th tu. May, and 3d tu. in Sept. Kenebec—Augusta, 1st tu. next after 4th tu. May; and 1st tu. Oct. Somerset—Norridgewock, 2d tu. after 4th tu. May, and last tu. Sept. Penobscot—Bangor, 3d tu. after 4th tu. May, and 4th tu. in Oct. Hancock—Castine, 4th tu. after 4th tu. in May. Washington—West Machias, 5th tu. after 4th tu. in May. Waldo—Belfast, 6th tu. after 4th tu. in May.

☞ The Law Terms are held in the Spring, in each County.

Courts of Common Pleas.

York—at York, last tu. in may; Alfred, 2d tu. Feb. and 3d tu. in Oct. Cumberland—Portland, 1st tu. in March, 3d tu. June, and 1st tu. Oct. Oxford—Paris, 4th tu. Jan. 2d tu. June, and 4th tu. in Sept. Lincoln—Wiscasset, 4th tu. Dec. Warren, 4th tu. April; Topsham, 4th tu. in Aug. Kenebeck—Augusta, 2d tu. April, Aug, and Dec. Somerset—Norridgewock, 2d tu. March, last in June, and 1st in Nov. Penobscot—Bangor, 1st tu. in Jan. June, & Oct. Hancock—Castine, 3d tu. March, 2d in July, and 3d in Nov. Washington—West Machias, 1st tu. March, and 3d tu. Sept. Waldo—Belfast, 4th tu. March, July, and November.

Courts of Sessions.

York—York, tu. preced. last mon. May; Alfred, 2d tu. Oct. Cumberland—Portland, 1st tu. in June, and 3d in Dec. Oxford—Paris, 3d tu. June, & last in Oct. Lincoln—Wiscasset, 2d tu. May; Topsham, 2d tu. Sept. Kenebeck—Augusta, last tu. in April, 1st in Aug. & last in Dec. Somerset—Norridgewock, 3d tu. in March, & 1st in Oct. Penobscot—Bangor, 1st tu. April, & Sept. and 2d in Dec. Hancock—Castine, last tu. April, & Thur. following 3d tu. Oct. Washington—West Machias, 1st Wed. after 1st tu. Mar. & 1st Wed. af. 3d tu. Sept. Waldo—Belfast, 3d tu. Ap. Aug. & Nov.

Courts in New Hampshire.

Superior Courts.

Rockingham—at Portsmouth, 1st tu. Jan. & at Exeter, 1st tu. in August—Stafford—Dover, 3d tu. in Jan. & at Gilford, 3d tu. Aug.—Merrimack—Concord, 1st tu. Feb. & Sept.—Hillsborough—Amherst, 3d tu. Feb. & Sept.—Cheshire—Keene, 1st tu. April and Oct.—Sullivan—Newport, 3d tu. April & Oct.—Grafton—Haverhill, 1st tu. in May, and at Plymouth, 1st tu. Nov.—Coos—Lancaster, 3d tu. in May.

Courts of Common Pleas.

Rockingham—Exeter, 3d tues. March, and at Portsmouth, 1st tues. in Oct. Stafford Rochester, 1st tues. April, & at Gilmanton, 3d tues. in Oct. Merrimack—Concord, 3d tues. April & 1st. tues. Nov. Hillsboro—Amherst, 1st. tues. May, & 3d tues. Nov. Cheshire—Keene, 1st tues. Jan. & Aug. Sullivan—Newport, 3d tues. Jan. & Aug. Grafton—Haverhill, 1st tues. in Feb. and at Plymouth, 1st tues. Sept. Coos—Lancaster, 3d tues. Feb. and Sept.

*Courts in the state of Vermont.**Supreme and County Courts.*

All begin their sessions on *Tuesdays*.—Bennington—S. C. at Manchester in 1829, alternately at Manchester & Bennington, 2d after 4th tues. Jan. C. C. at Bennington, 4th in April; Manchester, 4th in Sept. Windham—S. C. at Newfane, 3d after 4th tues. Jan. C. C. 3d in April, and Sept. Windsor—S. C. at Woodstock, 4th after 4th tues. Jan. C. C. 1st in June, & Dec. Rutland—S. C. at Rutland, 1st after 4th tues. Jan. C. C. 2d in April & Sept. Addison—S. C. at Middlebury, 4th in Jan. C. C. 2d in June & Dec. Orange—S. C. at Chelsea, 5th after 4th tues. Jan. C. C. 3d in June & Dec. Chittenden—S. C. at Burlington, 1st in Jan. C. C. last in March & Aug. Washington—S. C. at Montpelier, 6th after 4th tues. in Jan. C. C. 4th after 4th tues. April, & 1st aft. 3d tues. Sept. Caledonia—S. C. at Danville, 7th aft. 4th tues. Jan. C. C. 4th in April, & Wen. after 1st tues. Sept. Franklin—S. C. at St. Albans, 2d in Jan. C. C. 2d in April & Sept. Orleans—S. C. at Irasburg, 9th after 4th tues. Jan. C. C. 2d in April, and last in Aug. Essex—S. C. at Guildhall, 8th after 4th tues. Jan. C. C. 2d after 4th tues. April, & 3d in Sept. Grand Isle—S. C. at North Hero, 3d in Jan. C. C. 4th in April & Sept.

*Courts in the State of Rhode Island.**Supreme Judicial Courts.*

Newport, 1st Mond. in March, and 4th in Aug: at Providence, 3 Mond. in March & Sept. South Kingston, 4th Mon. in April, and 2d in Oct. Bristol, 2d Mon. March & Sept. East Greenwich, 2d Mon. in April & 1st in Oct.

Courts of Common Pleas.

Newport, 3d Mon. May, & 1st in Nov. at Providence, 4th Mon. in May & Nov. at South Kingston, 1st Mon. in Feb. & 2d in Aug. at Bristol, 1st Mon. in Jan. and 1st in June; East Greenwich, 3d Mon. in Feb. and Aug.

*Courts in the State of Connecticut.**Supreme Court of Errors.*

Hartford, 2d tues. in June. New Haven, tues. following 4th tues in June. Fairfield, 4th tues in June. Brooklyn, 4th tues. in July. Litchfield, 3d tues. in June. Tolland, tues. following 4th tues. in July. Middletown, 2d tues. in July. New London, 3d tues. in July.

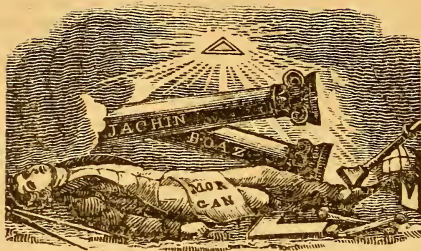
Superior Courts.

Hartford, 2d tues. in Feb. & 4th in Sept. New Haven, 3d tues. in Jan. & 2d in Aug. New London, 1st tues. in Oct. Norwich, 4th tues. in January. Danbury, 4th tues. in Sept. Fairfield, last tues. in Dec. Brooklyn, 1st tues. in Jan. & 2d in Sept. Litchfield, 3d tues. in Feb. & Aug. Middletown, 4th tues. in Feb. Haddam, 4th tues. in Aug. Tolland, 3d tues. in April and Oct.

County Courts.

Hartford, 4th tues. in March, 2d tues. in Aug. & Nov. New Haven, 3d tues. in March, 4th in June & Nov. Norwich, 1st tues. in March, and 3d in Nov. New London, 2d tues. in June. Danbury, 3d tues. in Nov. Fairfield, 2d tues. in Feb. and 3d in April. Brooklyn, 3d tues. in March and Aug. & 2d in Dec. Litchfield, 1st tues. in April, 4th in Sept. and 2d in Dec. Middletown, 3d tues. in Oct. Haddam, tues. after the 1st Mon. in April. Tolland, 4th tues in March, August, and December.

MASONIC.



The following article is the KEY to certain names mentioned by Giddins in his almanac of last year. The names there given in *stars* are here disclosed in full. [See the Anti-Masonic Almanac of 1829.]

THE MURDER OF MORGAN.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. As mistaken notions exist, at a distance especially, respecting the names, standing, and characters of some of the individuals implicated in the Morgan abduction, as referred to in Giddins's "*statement of facts*," and published in his Anti-masonic Almanac for 1829, it seems to be no more than an act of justice to them as well as to the public, to set this matter right; for which purpose I send you the following, which may be relied on.

CAPT. DARROW AND ORASMUS TURNER were the two men who first called on Giddins, as related in the beginning of his statement. Darrow was a respectable man, and superintendent of the canal. He lived in Lockport, and was a member of the Chapter in that place. Turner was also a member of the same Chapter, and at that time editor of the Lockport Observatory. These two men were indicted in August, 1827, and brought to trial in Aug. 1828; but Giddins being rejected as a witness, they both were acquitted. It is believed that Turner has since testified before a grand Jury that he *did* go to the fort for the purpose of providing a prison for Morgan; thus proving the first part of Giddins's statement.

Col. E. JEWITT was the keeper of the fort, and the person on whom the above two called, and who said that any building under his care was at their service, &c. He was a Lieutenant in the U. S. army during a part of the last war, has since been a colonel of Militia, and was appointed by the Quarter Master Genr. in 1826, to take charge of the fort, but he at that time held no commission in the army, having been arranged out, I think in 1815. He is now under indictment and has had his trial put over several times—he will probably be tried the 3d week in next month, in Lockport. He was the first to call on Giddins when he returned from York, and signify to him that Morgan had been murdered,—(see the 43d p. of the A. M. Almanac of 1829.) He was also one of the persons who requested Giddins to walk the beach and look for the body—(see p. 45, near the bottom.) He is also alluded to near the top of p. 44, and twice below in the same page. He was one of those who tried hard to persuade Giddins, that he ought to say that he "knew nothing about the affair," and that when called upon he should testify that way. He was called before a grand Jury, and from what can be learned, he did testify the same that he had urged Giddins to, viz. "that he knew nothing about it."

Col. WM. KING, at that time resided in Youngstown, one mile from the fort on the Lewiston road. He had been a member of the Legislature,—was, during the war, 2d Lieut. in the U. S. army, has since been a militia Col.

and more recently has been a sutler for the army—but has held no commission in the army since the war. He has long been a mason, and took very much pride in its honors, which were bountifully bestowed on him. He was uncommonly bright in its ceremonies, and had held the offices both of Master of different lodges and high Priest of Chapter—he was really what Coldden calls ‘a very great Mason.’ He was a particular friend of DE WITT CLINTON, and felt a confidence in becoming one of the—————in case Clinton become President. He was insinuating in his manners, and proud spirited, but withal very vain. He was more zealous in the Morgan affair than any other one of the conspirators in that quarter. He was the one that called Giddens from his bed, when Morgan was brought to the fort, and who said “*we have got the d—d perjured rascal,*” &c. (see p. 32.) He was one of the four that crossed the river with Morgan—he and Bruce were the two that went into the town while Morgan remained on shore. He was one of the seven that held the consultation on the plain, and went twice into the magazine on the night of the 14th, and also the one that proposed that “*all should go together and do their duty*” &c. (see p. 39.) He conversed more with Morgan than any other one, and was bent on his destruction. He was the person who got in such a passion with Giddins on the evening of the 15th, (see p. 40, near the bottom.) He was the one who received the key from Giddins and handed it to E. Adams; he is the one who received the letter from Clinton, respecting the suppression of the book, (see p. 41.) Clinton wrote the letter to the western Lodges, as he states, (see p. 41.) He was one of those who requested Giddins to search the shore for the body, and who said the Knight from the East called on him, showed his dagger, &c. He was also one who got into so violent a rage, (see p. 45, near the top.) He was always very violent against seceding masons, and denied positively, any concern in the conspiracy, and expected to get clear as no testimony of any consequence was against him but Giddins, and he lived in hopes that he could succeed in having him rejected again; but when BRUCE testified on the trial of Whitney, his hopes of getting clear must have been utterly lost; and accordingly when he learnt the purport of Bruce’s testimony, he indirectly called him a perjurer, was soon after taken in a fit of apoplexy, (as is said,) and died on the 28th ult. about 11 o’clock, in the village of Youngstown, and at the TAVERN HOUSE of O. Wells.—He was buried the next day with military honors, at the *Fort Grave Yard*, close by the gate of which *he*, and *Bruce*, and *HAGUE*, took Morgan from the carriage, *bound and hoodwinked*, and from which they led him to the boat on the morning of the 14th Sept. 1826. He has left a wife and 11 children in indigent circumstances—He was formerly from Boston. A few days after Morgan’s destruction, he shewed a letter he had received from MR. GIBBENS^d of *Boston*; the letter stated that he (Mr. Gibbens,) was a delegate from Massachusetts to the *Gen. Grand Chapter of the U. S.* in session in N. York City, in August and Sept. 1826—he went on to state with what dignity Clinton presided, and said something about the Morgan affair, which is not distinctly reccollected, and ended with a request for King to write him particulars—King then took occasion to observe that *the affair was known to that body.*

E. MCBRIDE and another were the two who came down to the boat from the town. McBride was a member of parliament, and a *high, bright, and warm mason.*

Col Gibbens is Grand High Priest of the Massachusetts GRAND ROYAL Arch Chapter of this state. In consequence, many have supposed the masons of this state were more concerned in the Morgan outrage than they wish people to believe.

HAGUE, member of the Lockport Chapter, was the one who stopped with Giddins in the boat, and who used Morgan so cruelly, by threatening to shoot him with the pistol, &c. The pistol belonged to Bruce. Hague was indicted at the same time of Turner and others; he was taken sick, and it was said that the masons were suspicious of his making disclosures: be this as it may, he was hurried to New York under pretence of being doctored, when he was unfit to go, and there died. He was the one that Morgan called doctor, and the first express that came down from Lewiston on the 14th to still Morgan.

LAWSON was one of the two that came down from Lewiston in the afternoon of the 14th to still Morgan, and who said, "*Morgan would make no more noise after he saw him,*" &c.

GEN. P. WHITNEY, N. BEACH, SAMUEL CHUBBUCK, I. L. BASTOW, T. SHAW, KING, and GIDDINS were the seven who held the consultation on the plain—the three first and King were bent on Morgan's destruction; they went into the magazine twice that night and held long conversations with Morgan etc.—Yet the first three have sworn in open court and the first five before a grand Jury, that they knew nothing of the affair, agreeably to what they tried to induce Giddins to do! Whitney is a Maj. Gen. of militia, and then kept a tavern at the Falls: he is high priest of the Lewiston Chapter, has been a long time a mason, and was a respectable man—Beach and Chubbuck live in Lewiston, and belong to that chapter—Shaw is Master of the Lodge in Lewiston—Bastow is a postmaster at black rock; he was at that time a professor of religion and a man very much respected by every body—he was master of that lodge, and I believe had an office in the chapter. He is the person alluded to in the 39th page of the narrative, who said, when called on by King to come along, "*Gentlemen, if you insist, I must go with you,*" etc. Giddins was the other who made a similar observation—Thus you see that religion does not prevent a mason from perjuring himself to save his masonry.

KING and WM. MILLER were the two who went into the magazine on the 15th—King promised Morgan a Bible, and to see his wife and children.

KING, ADAMS, and MILLER were the three who met near the house of Giddins on the evening of the 15th. King got in a rage. Miller could prove from scripture that it was right to execute Morgan, etc. Miller lives near Lewiston—has sworn before a grand Jury that he "*knew nothing about it.*" He is now under indictment on Giddins testimony alone. Adams is the man who stopped at Giddins's while he was gone to York, and had charge of M.—went to the magazine on the morning of the 20th, and found Morgan gone—told Giddins about giving King the key on the 19th, and being requested by King to take the boat round at midnight; he has also sworn before a Jury and open court that "*he knew nothing about it!*" He is now under indictment, and will probably be tried on the 3d week in July, as well as the others; but the chief testimony against him is Giddins.

GARSDIE is the man referred to in page 41, near the bottom, who talked about inflicting penalties, etc. and said he would go up and see "*King on the business*"—that he "*caught a bass tother night,*" etc.—and offered to pull down Canandaigua Jail, see page 42—He lived in York; at that time he lived in Niagara, U. C. opposite to Fort Niagara, he is an Englishman by birth, a butcher by trade, and a *savage by nature.*—I firmly believed he had a hand in the Morgan murder.

CAPT. ESTUS was the captain of the steam boat that run to York daily, and who made frequent enquiry on 15th, 16th, and 17th, about the prisoner, (see p. 42) also who answered Giddins that "*he guessed Morgan had gone where he would write no more books.*" etc. (see page 43, at the top.)

Adams was the man who was suspected, and who was sent for by King and others, and against whom King got in such a rage. (See p. 45, top.)

JUDGE HORCHKIS was the mason who enquired of Giddins, on 15th, how it was with the prisoner, and who spoke in favour of his releasement, (see p. 42.) Bruce and Hague led Morgan to the boat; Bruce was the one who went into town with King after they crossed the river. Bruce has shown his wickedness by keeping back part of the truth in his testimony—he must have known that Morgan's arms were tied, as he led him—and he could not have been ignorant of the fact that his own pistol was there. Since his sentence he has been taken by *habéus corpus* before a grand Jury at Batavia where four have been indicted, he there refused to testify, knowing that he was not obliged to! and thus has forfeited all public sympathy in his behalf.

MORGAN'S MURDER: FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Extract of a letter to Daniel B. Brinsmade, Esq. by AVERY ALLEN, dated NEW YORK, 28th March, 1829.

“Morgan was kidnapped by the masons, pinioned fast, taken to a place of execution, where, after giving him to drink of some powerful composition of poisonous drugs, which failed to produce *death as anticipated*. they attempted to take life by LETTING BLOOD, (under pretence that he was sick and needed the operation,) which reduced him very low and brought on a sort of derangement. On a second attempt to bleed him, he resisted with all his might, crying for mercy, and begging of them to allow him a Bible to prepare for the awful realities of DEATH; but with these requests they would not and did not comply. A second council sat on the wretched man and it was proposed and agreed to put the penalties of his masonic obligations in force upon him; lots were cast for executioner, and it fell on Richard Howard, an Englishman by birth, a great villian, who fled from his country for crime, and came to America under an assumed name, where, like the unclean spirit, he took to himself seven other devils, who planned the murder of a peaceable citizen of this state. But Howard, as I said before, was made the executioner of masonic vengeance, and soon the work of death was done. Howard by the assistance of his masonic friends, evaded justice—and some months after made his appearance in St. John's Hall in this city, his mind agitated with the consciousness of the stain of a fellow creature's blood upon his soul. He sought the open Lodge of his masonic brethren, and confessed himself the executioner of masonic vengeance upon the TRAITOR MORGAN. In order to deliver their persecuted brother from his pursuers, they held a consultation, and agreed to send him to Europe, to forward which with all possible dispatch, they raised large sums of money, gave it to him, and procured his speedy departure.”

The following statements corroborate the assertion of Mr. Allyn, in regard to Morgan's having been bled in the dungeon of Niagara and also to the fact of Richard Howard's participation in the crime.

GENESEE COUNTY, } JOHN MANN, being sworn, deposes and saith—that
 ss. } about the time that he heard and understood that William Morgan had been taken away from Batavia, he had a conversation with Richard Howard of Buffalo, book-binder, (who works, or did work with Mr. Haskins,) who then informed this deponent that Morgan was confined in Fort Niagara; and he believes in the same conversation with said Howard, he informed him that five persons had drawn lots to see who it would fall upon to execute the laws of masonry upon Morgan; that the lot fell up-

on him. He seemed much distressed, and clasped his hands together, and exclaimed, "My God! must it be done!" or some words to that effect. He appeared to be under an impression that his masonic obligations, placed him under a necessity of submitting to do an act which seemed abhorrent to his natural feelings. In subsequent conversations, said Howard gave the deponent to understand that the *execution had been performed*, but said nothing more as to his own agency in the transactions. This deponent further saith, that until within a few days past, his mind has been very unsettled as to the course which he ought to have pursued in relation to the communications so made to him; and he has been operated upon in some degree by fears for his personal safety; and doubts as to the extent of his obligations to observe secrecy in respect to the statements so communicated to him; that a few days ago, he held a consultation with a friend, as to the general duties of a person so situated, and he at last determined to communicate the facts to some persons who might feel bound to act upon them as public good should seem to require.

JOHN MANN.

Sworn the twenty first day of February, 1827, before me.

WM. H. TISDALE.

First Judge of Genesee.

Extract from Giddins's Narrative in allusion to this fact.

Soon after the boat left the wharf, my lodger and myself went to the magazine to see if Morgan wanted any thing to eat or drink, and we did not forget to take the pistol with us; we opened the outside door, and were upon the point of unfastening the other, when Morgan spoke from within in the following manner, as near as I can recollect:—"Gentlemen, you had better not open this door; I have got a barricade here that will astonish you; I think there are but two of you, and as I am situated I can master you both; I am determined *not to be bled to death* by that doctor; but here I will starve, rather than fall into his hands." We told him that we came to see if he was in want of any thing, not to hurt him; but if he made any resistance he would fare worse. One of us then said to the other in a loud voice, for him to hear, "Here, give me the pistol."—Morgan on hearing this, began to cry murder, and we thought it prudent not to go in.—I advised my lodger to hurry to Lewiston with all possible speed, and inform the masons that Morgan was very noisy, and that they must send down some one to silence him.

It was not long before one came down from Lewiston, a distance of seven miles, for that purpose, he, however, did not succeed, for on going to the magazine, Morgan was pounding, and making much noise; he spoke to him after opening the outside door, and told him to be silent, or he would blow his brains out, he having the same pistol as before spoken of. We then began to unfasten the inside door, when Morgan spoke in the following manner:—"Gentlemen, I advise you not to come here; I am prepared to defend myself, and I am determined to starve in this prison, rather than *be bled to death by you, doctor.*" He had frequently, previous to this, spoken to this man, and always called him doctor, although he was not. Morgan then made a good deal of noise; and continued crying murder. He was threatened in severe terms, if he did not stop his noise, but all did no good; he continued crying murder, and came away without entering the body of the building.

City and County of New York, ss.

AVERY ALLYN, of Washington Litchfield County, Connecticut, being sworn, saith that in the month of March, 1828, he visited Morton Encamp-

ment of Knights Templars, at their regular meeting in St. John's Hall, that while he the said deponent was in said Encampment, he conversed with several well informed Knights of the Order, for the purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the lectures, and also of the duty of the several officers, particularly that of Junior Warden, which office the deponent then held in Clinton Encampment, Connecticut.

The deponent further saith, that while in said encampment, previous to closing, a respite was ordered by the Sovereign Master; during which time the deponent had a conversation with——, (who then acted as Prelate,) on the subject of the abduction and murder of Wm. Morgan; the deponent then told said——he did not believe Morgan had been murdered by the masons; to which he replied, I can tell you more about it than you know; for, (said he,) justice is done him—the penalty of his obligation has been put in force upon him; the man that did the deed was in this room, and confessed that he was the man that executed the penalty of his obligation on Morgan.

And deponent saith that he believes that it was further said, that the masons held a consultation and agreed to send Richard Howard the murderer of Morgan, to Europe.

The deponent further saith, that on the same above mentioned evening, he held a conversation with another Knight Templar, who told him that he knew that Morgan was *dead*: for said he, I saw the man in this room, who struck the blow; and in open lodge he confessed that *it was he that struck the fatal blow; that it was he that killed him*; by putting the penalty of his obligation in force upon him. And the masons agreed, said he, that he, (the assassin Howard,) should depart immediately for Europe; to defray the expense of which, money was given by the masons, and he himself put fifty cents into the hat which was sent round the room to make a collection for the above mentioned purpose.

And the deponent further saith, that on that evening, or on the first or second evening following at another meeting of the masons at St. John's Hall he attended said meeting, and had then a conversation with——, who said Morgan deserved death, and that justice had overtaken him.

The deponent further saith, that a knowledge of the above facts gave him much uneasiness, fearing that the course which the masons of New York had taken, would result eventually in the destruction of an order, which the deponent then considered more virtuous than any other, and in the advancement of which he had spent much time and money.

The deponent further saith, that about the 10th of March he left New York for Augusta, Ga. and returned about the first of May following; that he did believe for three or four months, that it was his duty to conceal the above facts, and to use every effort to protect Richard Howard. But on further deliberation he became convinced that the duty he owed to God, and to his country was paramount to any masonic obligation. He therefore felt himself at liberty and in duty bound to use every endeavour to persuade the masons to bring assassin Howard to justice, and set the public mind at rest.

The deponent further saith, that he conversed with a number of masons whose opinions were, that in case the masons had killed Morgan, they had done an act which duty imposed; and in case any mason knowing who the executioners were, should expose them to the world, he would surely be *Morganized*.

Deponent further saith, he conversed with another Knight Templar, who said, I know that Richard Howard was concealed in St. John's Hall at the time his pursuers were in search of him in this city, (N. York,) and that

there was a good deal of money raised, and many special meetings of the masons on his account, and that they sent him across the Atlantic. And again, speaking of the death of Morgan,———said,———knows all about it; he also said he was very sorry that the masons as a body had any thing to do about it.

AVERY ALLYN.

Sworn before me this 28th day of March, 1829. HORACE HOLDEN,
Commissioners, &c.

☞ In our Almanac of next year, we intend to designate such of our State and County officers as are masons, so far as they come to our knowledge. Communications post paid addressed to the publisher will be thankfully received, stating what county and state officers are known to be masons, and what sheriffs, judges, coroners, justices of the peace, &c. in Massachusetts, belong to the order. Correctness is desired in such communications.

Secret Societies.

The Odd Fellows, is a new secret society got up by the masons, in which they hope to preserve their principles and advantages, after masonry is cloven down. All *secret societies* are dangerous to any government whether it be Monarchical or republican.

Seceders.—It is calculated there are 2000 seceders from the masonic institution? 100 of which are gospel ministers.

Masonic Poetry.

As men from brute distinguished are
A mason other men excels.

Ahiman Rezon.

☞ The masons to slur the opposers of secret societies, advertise "*Anti-Masonic Itch Ointment for sale.*" We recommend it. It is a sure cure for the masonic *Itch*.

Mr. Hayden in his Report to the New York Senate, says it has been ascertained that masons for fifty years back, have held three fourths of all the public offices in New York State; while their proportion according to number is only one eighth.

The New York State anti-masonic convention ascertained that 40 high sheriffs out of 50 were masons.

The Pennsylvania State convention address, state that the masonic judges in Pennsylvaniana, are five to one.

☞ The masonic combination could not be kept up so long if its members did not receive from it peculiar benefits.

Fruits of Masonry.

Some persons are surprised at the tenacity with which masons adhere to their *silly* and profane institutions, after its iniquity is exposed. The BENEFITS and ADVANTAGES of the secret combinations are of such importance, that it will never be abandoned if masons can help it. Read the OATHS and then read the following cases where the craft felt their benefit.—

Masonic incidents.

From Ward's Anti-Masonic paper.

The following comes from an honourable man, whose word is a safe guar-

anty for its truth: Moreover it is masonry to the very letter; and other anecdotes might, and may hereafter be told, of similar import.

New York, April 23, 1829.

DEAR SIR.—I was a few days since invited to become a member of the Fraternity of Free-masons, by a gentleman of partial acquaintance—he did not urge by any direct means, but said it would be of great utility to a man of my turn of mind, and would help me in my business; and if perchance I should ever become involved in difficulty, it would oftentimes furnish a speedy and miraculous escape; relating at the same time, instances, to elucidate what he had advanced; and among which was one, that during the late war, wherein an individual was concerned in smuggling goods, and when the *CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS* had arrested him, he by certain *masonic signs*, made known his situation, and had his property restored and his person set at liberty. Thus recommending it to me as good and profitable, because that by it unlawful acts can be committed, and the felon evade the justice of the law.

Another.

From the same.

At a public meeting in the city of New York, on the 20th of April, the following statement was made.

To illustrate the malign nature of masonic oaths, Mr. L. L. RICE, being requested, related that a respectable CALVANISTIC CLERGYMAN had this day apprised him, with deep regret, and with serious apprehensions of the consequences, of the following facts; That he had within a few months been called upon by the master of a lodge in this city of which he was a member, to administer the marriage ceremony to a bride on her death bed. That when he shrunk from the office, the sign of masonic distress, with the remembrance of his oath, constrained him in conscience to aid his brother mason in a matter against conscience. The only witness was another mason. Seven days after the marriage ceremony, the bride died; and a few weeks following, the bridegroom called for a certificate of marriage, and when this was refused, he gave the magic sign of masonry, and the clergyman feeling bound to keep his oath, and abhorring perjury, wrote for him the certificate as required, *without date*. The widower took it, and immediately himself wrote the date five years back! at which time the clergyman was not in the ministry. The mason had lived five or six years with the woman without being married; and the object of this untimely marriage was to secure property, which is now being contested, and concerning which the clergyman is in daily expectation of being called as a witness.

This, said Mr. R. shows the facility which masonry affords to acts of deception and fraud; and it likewise shows the influence of masonic oaths over even the best of men. It is Freemasonry's fearful and practical comment upon her own unhallowed oaths.

GREAT MEN.—“Beware of Secret Associations.”—George Washington.

“I am decidedly opposed to all Secret Societies, whatever.”—Samuel Adams.

“I am opposed to all Secret Associations.”—John Hancock.

“I am not, never was, and never shall be a Free Mason.”—John Quincy Adams.

“That Masonry is sometimes applied to the acquisition of political power, CANNOT BE DENIED.”—De Witt Clinton, (a high mason.)

“I have long entertained my present opinion, that a man wishing to eschew all evil, should not be a Free Mason.”—Cadwallader C. Colden.

From the Morristown Palladium.

☞ We here present to the State of New Jersey, a document of the most commanding interest—the RENUNCIATION of *Mr. John R. Mulford*. Mr. Mulford resides within four miles of this town. He is a member of the Christian church; a farmer and mechanic; independent, virtuous and intelligent,—no partizan in politics, or at elections—no seeker of office; but a modest, retired, and industrious citizen, of unquestioned poby and respectability, whom no interest but that of his country, and of religion, could have induced him to stand forward as he now does, the open accuser of a powerful and vindictive association. Let the following be perused with deep attention.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In making the following statement of my views and disclosures on the subject of Speculative Free Masonry, I am not concious of being governed by any motives except a desire to discharge my duty as a member of civil society, and of the church of Jesus Christ, and also to promote the cause of truth and justice in our social relations; but above all, the cause of a pure and undefiled religion, as it is taught in the living oracles of God, without the corrupt mixtures of human invention.

I joined Whippany Lodge, in this county about thirteen years ago, and took the first three degrees of Masonry, and continued to visit the Lodge about five years—then I silently withdrew, and have since had no fellowship with masonry.

My reasons for thus forsaking the Lodge, and why I feel it my duty publicly, and forever to recounce the order of Free Masonry, are as follows, viz.

That the principles of Masonry inculcate neither religion, or morality, truth nor justice, but the contrary of all these, which I have both experienced and witnessed.—While I continued a lodgegoing member a mason told me he did not believe there was any better religion than masonry. This alarmed me; and I began to look at the institution with a more jealous eye. Since that time I have seen and felt its pernicious influence in many ways, some of which I will mention.

I have seen a Grand Jury selected by a Mosonic Sheriff, with an express view to prevent an indictment against a brother Mason, and was told by the foreman of that jury, that had it not been the case of a brother that was coming before them, he should not have been there. I have also seen a mason brought up to be tried on an indictment and observed him make the masonic signal of distress, and another sign to the Jury, which latter sign of the hand drawn across the throat, two of the jurors answered; and these same jurors when out, refused to conviction a clear case of guilt. I have also seen masonic signs exchanged between the bar and bench. I have also seen its influence in the choice of public officers, having heard it mentioned in the lodge that such a brother was to be run for Assembly man, by which I understood that we (the brethren) were to support him, and he was run and elected. I have seen three editions of Morgan's Illustrations of masonry, and to guard the public against deception in so important a matter, I feel it my duty to state that the first one is a true and genuine exposition of masonry as I was taught it in the lodge; whereas, the two last have been altered the one in many particulars, and the other in pass words and in changing the signs, no doubt to deceive the people. For these reasons, and many more that I could name, I consider masonry as a corrupt and awfully wicked system, and unfit for the society of Christians or honest men; and considering the pretentions it makes of republicanism, charity, the handmaid of religion, &c. I view it as one of the greatest impositions ever practised upon mankind, that of Mahomet not excepted. I am perfectly satisfied from what I have seen, that had the masons the reins of power in their hands, or in the hands of men whom they could, as they say "MANAGE,"

we should soon be reduced to a state of "hewers of wood and drawers of water, they our "Grand Masters, Most Worshipful's," &c. and we *the people their SLAVES*. I would here forewarn all persons, especially the youth from entering the lodge to find the secrets of masonry, or any thing good; they will only find a scene of folly and wickedness, and purchase this at the expense of both money and credit.

Of this latter class, I have known individuals to enter the lodge with correct morals and steady habits; and in a few years become dissipated and worthless members of society. Such is its corrupt and corrupting influence.

If such persons wish to know the true secrets of masonry, and will take the trouble to call on me, I will communicate to them as far as I have gone in this "mystery of iniquity," "without money and without price."

As a member therefore, of the church of Christ, and of civil society, I do hereby publicly, "solemnly, and sincerely" renounce free masonry forever, and can, and will hold myself no longer bound by its horrible and bloody oaths.

JOHN R. MULFORD.

Genungtown, Chatham Township, Moris Co. July 31, 1823.

TESTIMONY.

We the undersigned, inhabitants of the township of Chatham, N. J. take this opportunity of expressing and making known to the distant public, our feelings of esteem and approbation of the moral and religious good character of Mr. John R. Mulford. His relative standing in society, until his renunciation of masonry, was equal to our best citizens; since which time his character has been most wantonly traduced by the votaries of that institution. MR. JOHN R. MULFORD is a very independent farmer, a man of punctuality, integrity, and fair Christian character. In order to do justice to the feelings, and save the reputation of the above named gentleman from unmerited censure, unsolicited, and without consultation, we most cheerfully subscribe our names in testimony of our undiminished confidence and esteem.

John B. Miller, Abraham Britten, Henry Hopping, A Sayer, Jeremiah H. Browning, Jas. F. Hopping, Ebenezer Sayer, E. C. Thompson, Amaza W. Genung, Ashbel Carter, James Glover, E. B. Genung, Barzs Campfield, Abram Sampson, David L. Carter, Stephen Dickinson, Ashbel Bruen, David Howell, Jos. O. Hedges, Charles Ross, Laure Burnet, Lewis Carter, Isaac B. Lee, William Thomson, Jas. H. Woodruff, Gabriel Johnson, John Young, Abraham Magie, Calvin Howell, Aaron Geung, L. M. Browning, Edwin Marsh, W. H. Genung, Samuel Woodruff, Charles Carter, Luke Miller, Alex. Sayer, Jona. Richards, Cyrenus Bruen, Geo. M. Hopping, Cyrus Richards, Isaac H. Bruen, Robert Albright, Adna Jhomsen.

BRIBERY IN CONGRESS.

The only *known* case of bribery in our national councils was attempted under the *secrecy* and *shield* of masonic obligations.— John Anderson, a mason, wished to defraud the government out of a sum of money for pretended claims, and applied *masonically* to a "worthy brother," as he thought, but the the man he wished to practice rougery with was not a mason, and the thing was blown.

☞ See the document. ☞

From a Volume of Congressional Records.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 6, 1818.

The Hon. Lewis Williams,

Honoured Sir: I return you thanks for the attention I received to my claims to pass so soon. Mr. Lee will hand you some claims from the River Raisin, which will pass through your Honourable Committee; and I have a wish that the conduct of the British in that country may be related in full, on the floor of Congress; which will give you some trouble in making out the Report and supporting the same. *I have now to request that you will accept of the small sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS as part pay for the extra trouble I give you; I will present it to you as soon as I receive some from Government (!)* This is CONFIDENTIAL, that *only you and me may know any thing about it*; or, in OTHER WORDS, I give it to you as a man and a MASON; and *hope you belong to that society*. Sir, should it happen that you will not accept of this small sum, I request that you will *excuse me*; if you do not accept, I wish you to drop me a few lines; if you accept, I wish no answer. I hope you will see my view on the subject, that it is for extra trouble. [!!!!!!!!]

I will make a statement and present the same to the committee, which will be supported by Gen. Harrison, Col. Johnson, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Meigs, Post Master General, Gov. Cass's Report as Commissioner, and others. *I rely on your honor in keeping this a SECRET*, and your exertion in passing these claims as soon as possible. I need not inform you that we are as poor unfortunate orphan children, having no representation in Congress—so must look on your honorable body as guardians. Pardon this *liberty* from a *stranger*. I am, with high esteem, your most humble and obedient servant.

JOHN ANDERSON.

The Hon. Cadwallader C. Colden, of New York, formerly mayor of the city and member of Congress, who has taken all the masonic degrees, says one hundredth, nay, a *thousandth* part of the money of the masonic Institution, is not devoted to charity, but spent in gewgaws, parades, and feasting.

If masonry contains any thing good, why conceal it from mankind? The Scriptures are given to man "without money and without price." Is masonry more valuable?

Important Questions.

First. Do we want SECRET SOCIETIES among us? *Second.* Are they of any *public* use? *Third.* Are they not *dangerous* to our political Institutions? *Fourth.* Have we not been duly warned of the danger, in the *murder* of an unoffending citizen? *Fifth.* Ought they to be permitted to exist among us?

Let every citizen deliberate on the above questions—weigh them well in his mind, and be guided by the result.

☞ Masonry is now taught gratis in Massachusetts by Jacob Allen; in New York by Jarvis Hanks: in Ohio, and Pennsylvania, by other seceding masons almost gratis.

A bad sign. Masons consider any disposition on the part of the public, to investigate the objects and tendency of their institution as an affront.

A Sign. Masonic tavern keepers frequently have a square and compass on their signs to decoy masons from other public houses. Two travellers rode up to an inn in New York lately, but observing this *mystic character* on the sign, turned away. The host seeing it called out, "*Gentlemen I am not a mason, I disapprove of it. The sign was put up by major Mah-hah-bone, who kept the house before me.*" But the travellers suspecting masonic craft would not come back. The landlord much vexed had the masonic sign taken down and an AMERICAN Eagle put up in its place, and henceforth found his account in going for *fair play* and open Competition instead of Secret Signs and Dark Combinations.

OATHS OF FREE MASONRY.

☞ The following are some of the penalties under which masons bind themselves, or (with more propriety) under which they blindly have thought themselves bound, to keep inviolate the secrets of the order.

The entered apprentice's penalty is, to have his throat cut across, his tongue taken out by the roots, and body buried in the sea.

Fellow craft's penalty.—To have his left breast torn open, his heart and vitals taken from thence and thrown over his left shoulder, and carried into the valley of Jehosaphat, there to become a prey to the wild beasts of the field and the vultures of the air.

Master mason's penalty.—To have his body severed in two in the midst, and divided to the north and south, his bowels burned to ashes in the centre, and the ashes scattered to the four winds of heaven.

Mark master's penalty.—To have his right ear smote off, that he may be forever unable to hear the word, and his right hand chopped off as an imposter.

Past master's penalty.—To have his tongue split from tip to root, or cleave to the roof of his mouth, that he might forever hereafter be unable to speak the word.

Most excellent master's penalty.—To have his breasts torn open, his heart and vitals taken therefrom and exposed to rot on the dunghill.

Royal arch mason's penalty.—To have his skull struck off, and his brains exposed to the scorching rays of a meridian sun.

Knigh of the red cross's penalty.—To have his house torn down and the timber thereof set up, and be hanged thereon; and when the last trump shall blow, that he be forever excluded from the society of all true and courteous knights.

Knigh templar's penalty.—To have his head struck off, and placèd on the highest spire in Christendom—he then drinks wine from a human skull, and says, may this libation appear as a witness against me, both here and hereafter; and as the sins of the whole world were laid upon the head of the Saviour, so may all the sins committed by the person whose skull this was, be heaped upon my head in addition to my own, should I ever knowingly or wilfully violate any obligation heretofore taken, take at this time, or shall at any future period take, in relation to any degree of masonry or order of knighthood—to die the death of a traitor, by having a spear, or other sharp instrument, thrust in my left side.

Illustrious knigh of the cross's penalty.—For the violation of the least matter or particle of any of the here taken obligattons, he is to be made the silent and mute subject of the displeasure of the illustrious order, and have their power and wrath turned on his own head, and to his dishonor and DESTRUCTION; which, like the nail of Jael, may be the sure end of an unworthy wretch, by piercing his temples with a true sense of his ingratitude; and for a breach of silence in case of such an unhappy event, that he will die the infamous death of a traitor, by having a spear, or other sharp weapon, thrust into his left side, bearing testimony even in death of the power of the mark of the Holy Illustrious Cross, before I. H. S. our three Illustrious Counsellors in Heaven.

Perfect master.—Being dishonored, and to receive the penalties of all former obligations.

Intimate secretary.—Body dissected, bowels taken out, heart cut in pieces, and the whole thrown to the wild beasts of the field.

Provost and judge.—That of all the former obligations.

Intendant of the buildings or master in Israel.—Body severed in two, and the bowels taken out.

Elected nights of nine.—To be struck with the dreadful poignard of vengeance, and to have the head cut off, and stuck on the highest pole, or pinnacle in the eastern part of the world as a monument of villany!

Elected grand master or illustrious elected of fifteen.—To have the body opened perpendicularly and horizontally, and exposed to the air for eight hours that the flies may prey on the entrails, also to have the head cut off and placed on the highest pinnacle in the world, and to be ready to inflict the same penalty on all who disclose the secrets of this degree.

Illustrious knights or sublime knights elected.—The body cut in quarters.

The degree of knights of the ninth arch.—Penalties of all former obligations, and in case of failure, the body to be exposed to the beasts of the forest as a prey.

The degree of perfection or grand elect perfect and sublime mason.—To have the body cut open, and the bowels torn out, and given to the vultures for food!

The degree called nights of the east and west.—Severe wrath of almighty creator of Heaven and Earth.

Degree called knight of the eagle and sovereign prince of rose croiz de heroden.—Being forever deprived of the true word; to be perpetually in darkness; my blood continually running from my body; to suffer without intermission the most cruel remorse of soul; that the bitterest gall, mixed with vinegar, be my constant drink; the sharpest thorns for my pillow, and death of the Cross complete my punishment!

Venerable grand master of all symbollic lodges sovereign princess of masonry, master advitiam, or grand pontiff.—Being forever despised and dishonored by the craft in general.

Knights of the Royal Axeor or Hache, (Hatchet) sometimes called *grand patriarch*, by the name of Prince of Labanus.

This meeting is called a college.

Chiefs of the tabernacle.—Violating the obligation I perjure myself, and I consent that the earth should be opened before my eyes, and that I should be engulfed, even to my neck, and thus miserably perish.

Prince of the tabernacle.—To be stoned to death and the body left above ground deprived of burial.

Knights of the brazen serpent.—To have the heart eaten by the most venomous of serpents, and thus perish most miserably!

Prince of mercy or scotch trinitarian.—To be condemned, cast out and despised by the whole universe.

Sovereign commander of the temple at Jerusalem.—To have the several wraths of almighty God inflicted!

THE KEY OF MASONRY. PHILOSOPHICAL LODGE. KNIGHTS ADEPTS OF THE EAGLE OR SUN.*

Requisitions to make good masons. You must shake of the yoke of infant prejudice, concerning the mysteries of the reigning religion, which worship has been imaginary, and only founded on the spirit of pride, which envies to command and be distinguished, and to be at the head of the vulgar, in affecting an exterior purity, which characterizes a false piety, joined to a desire of acquiring that which is not its own, and is always the subject of this exterior pride, and unalterable source of many disorders, which being

* This degree should be read by every Christian; it is aimed at the heart of every Christian.—*Light on Masonry*, p. 253.

joined to gluttonness, is the daughter of hypocrisy, and employs every matter to satisfy carnal desires, and raises to these predominant passions, altars, upon which she maintains, without ceasing, the light of iniquity, and sacrifices continually offerings to luxury, voluptuousness, hatred, envy, and perjury. Behold, my dear brother, what you must fight against and destroy, before you can come to the knowledge of the true good and sovereign happiness! Behold this monster which you must conquer—a serpent which we detest as an idol that is adored by the idiot and vulgar under the name of RELIGION!!!

Penalty.—Tongue thrust through with a red hot iron, both eyes plucked out, deprived of smelling and hearing, and both hands cut off, and exposed in that condition in the field, to be devoured by voracious animals.

Knight of Kadesh.—All the penalties of former obligations to be inflicted.

Chronology of masonic events.

Origin of speculative free masonry (in England),	1717
First book of constitutions published,	1723
Masonry introduced into the East Indies,	1729
Its secrets exposed by Prichard, 1st martyr to M. vengeance,	1730
Masonry introduced into Ireland,	1730
Masonry introduced into France,	1731
Masonry introduced into North America, (Boston.)	1733
Masonry introduced into Africa,	1736
Masonry introduced into Scotland,	1736
Degrees above the 3d or master, began to be added (in Fran.)	1740
Higher degrees modified by Frederick, Voltaire, and others, and introduced into America, by a Jew from France,	1760
Masonic secrets exposed, and the author missing soon after,	1770
First chapter of Royal Arch Masons established,	1787
Masonic secrets exposed by Smith, who suddenly died, be- lieved to have been poisoned by masons, about	1798
Age of the first three degrees of speculative freemasonry,	113 y.
Age of Royal Arch Masonry,	43 years.

Liberty of the Press.

Extract from Mr. A. Walker's address before the Anti-Masonic Meeting, at the Council Room, Boston.

“I well know that a certain editor in Boston, who *presumed* to insert a series of communications *for* and *against* masonry, both *ably* and *fairly* written, immediately suffered the loss of a great number of masonic subscribers. I think he told me seven withdrew at one time; and another, who ventured to mention that an anti-masonic meeting was held in Dedham on a certain day, received a call from an agrieved *brother* the next morning, ordering him to stop his paper for that high and unpardonable offence against the institution.”

MASONIC SIGNS AND GRIPS.



This is the grip of an Entered Apprentice, and it is called *Boaz*. It is by this grip the masons who are strangers discover each other. Morgan thus describes it. "The right hands

are joined together as in shaking hands and each sticks his thumb nail into the third joint or upper end of the fore finger." If a reader in shaking hands with a person should feel him pressing his thumb against the upper joint of his fore finger, he may know him to be a mason. It would be well for all to get into this way of shaking hands. It is easy to be learned and it would be a compliment to the masons. The children could learn it easily.



A MASONIC

EMBLEM.

ENTERED APPRENTICE'S PASS GRIP.



Pass Grip. Take each other by the right hand, as if to shake hands, and each put his thumb between the fore and second fingers, where they join the hand, and press the thumb between the joints. The name of the pass-grip is *Shibboleth*, and is the pass-word.

In the cut the three fingers are made to drop down instead of *clenching*, this is done to shew the grip plainer.

FELLOW CRAFT'S DEGREE.—From Morgan's book.



Real Grip.—Take each other by the right hand, as if to shake hands, and put the thumb on the joint of the second finger where it joins the hand, and crooking the thumb, so that each can stick

the nail of his thumb into the joint of the other. *Word.* JACHIN—given in the same manner as in the first degree.

These things are learned quickly by practice.

MASTER MASON'S DEGREE.



This is the *Pass Grip* of the Master's Degree. *Captain Morgan* thus describes it:—Press the thumb between the joints of the second and third fingers, where they join the hand. The name of

it is *Tubal Cain*, and it is the pass word. We let the two fingers be separated here to shew the grip; the hand properly should be closed. Let the children learn these grips and signs. It will amuse them.



Due guard. "Draw the right hand across the throat, the hand open and the thumb next to the throat, and then let it drop down by the side."—*Morgan*. Many call this a *sign*. It alludes to the penalty of the Apprentice's obligations—having the throat cut across, &c. This sign seems more appropriate for a gang robbers or pirates than a *Religious and Charitable Society*.

MASTER MASON'S DEGREE.



Real Grip.—Take hold of each other's right hand as if to shake hands, and stick the nails of each of your fingers into the joints of the other's wrist where it unites with the hand. This is what the masons call the *Lion's paw*. It was by this grip that Solomon pulled Old Hiram out of his grave after he was rotten according to Masonic Chronicles.

MASTER MASON'S



Sign of distress. Raise both hands and arms perpendicularly, one on each side of the head, the elbow forming a square. The accompanying words are, "O Lord, my God, is there no help for the Widow's son" At the last words, let the hands slowly fall. The words are not spoken except in the dark when the sign cannot be seen.

MASONRY AND INTEMPERANCE GO HAND IN HAND.



How many youth who sipped the intoxicating bowl of Masonry in the name of Friendship and brotherly love have found the serpent of intemperance lurking at the bottom. In masonic language, swearing is called "*labor*," and tipping "*refreshment*." The less one has to do with either the better.



Those who applaud masonry without knowing any thing about it, are called *Jack Masons*. They are likened to this poor animal, for like him they tug and sweat under a heavy burthen without knowing what it is. The Jacks are very annoying, being generally set on by the craft. You may know them by the introductory observation—"I am not a mason but I know it to be a noble institution."

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